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A Text Book of True Temperance

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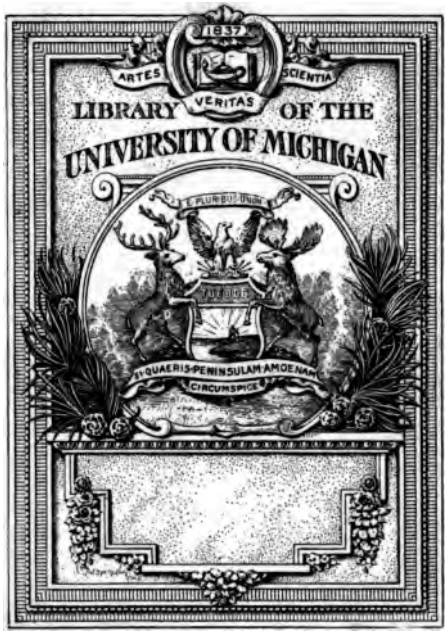
For all who love liberty too well to abuse it



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A TEXT-BOOK

OF

True Temperance

Edited and Compiled
by
M. MONAHAN

NEW YORK
United States Brewers' Association
1909

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TEXT-BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE.

THE desire of stimulants is one of the strongest implanted in the breast of man. It is coeval with humanity and is no more to be disputed or condemned or repudiated than human nature itself. It is written in the earliest legendary records of the most ancient races; no human tradition carries the mind back to a time lost in the twilight of remote ages, when the heart of man was not solaced with the product of the vine or some kindred stimulant.

Wine has been happily and justly called "a precious gift of God," and such it is to those who know how to use it. But all human experience teaches that the best gifts of life and nature are easily abused. There are many sins of the appetite in which wine has no share, but for this reason the practice of eating cannot be generally condemned or abandoned. The old adage, that *we should use but not abuse*, seems to hold the best solution of the problem so far discoverable by human wisdom. *Right use, not abuse*—in other words, *true temperance*—is as compatible with regard to wine, beer and other fermented beverages as with any article of the daily diet. Physiologists know well that there is a peril attending gluttonous indulgence in food, which is even more dangerous and hurtful than intoxication resulting from alcoholic excess.

In beer we have a mild stimulant supplying one of the most imperative needs of man's nature yet rarely

leading to excess; in short, what appears to be the predestined and most rational medium of temperate indulgence. In saying this we by no means intend to discriminate invidiously against the milder wines, the moderate, seasonable use of which is to be unreservedly commended; yet it is indisputable that beer, if not actually supplanting wine, is growing ever more popular, even in the favorite countries of the grape.

What Beer Is and How It Is Made.

If a spirit-drinking population could acquire a taste for light and unadulterated beers, this might not be all that a temperance reformer would desire, but it would be at least a great and incontestable improvement. One of the evil results that are bound to flow from the indiscriminate prohibition of intoxicating liquors is, that men learn to drink whiskey rather than beer, as it is more easily smuggled. *W. E. H. LECKY.*

There is probably no one subject that interests more persons than this of liquor, except perhaps it be that of pure foods. Almost everyone is likely to have an opinion on the subject of prohibition and is likely to express it pretty freely. But there are not many persons who know much about the way beer (now often called the national beverage) is prepared. There is a very general confidence that it is a pure product, but other than that very few folks know much about it. For these reasons it is interesting to see just what are the brewing processes.

A few years ago the New York State Board of Health caused about 500 samples of malt liquors brewed in this State to be analyzed chemically by the State Analyst. Not one of the large number of samples was found to contain any deleterious substances. The verdict was that there was no adulteration of a harmful or other kind.

Senator McCumber, in the *Congressional Record*, is recorded as saying: "I believe that we manufacture in this country the purest beers that are manufactured

on the face of the earth, and the fact that the brewers' associations are all in favor of this pure food bil evidences the fact that they are satisfied that they manufacture a pure article."

The brewers take pride that through their national association they were among the earliest advocates of the pure food law. They are pleased also to be able to say that their brew-houses stand open to the public for inspection. In fact they would be glad to have folks come in to see how the product is prepared, because in that way the knowledge of how cleanly beer and malt liquors are prepared would get around among more persons.

In 1898 about thirty-six million barrels of beer were brewed in this country; in 1908 nearly fifty-nine million barrels, about 62 per cent. increase. Beer is thus fairly entitled to be called the national beverage.

The first beers introduced into the United States were patterned after the English ales, porter and stout. These were strong beers, with about 5 to 7 per cent. of alcohol. Lager beers, as originated in Germany, contained just about half this amount of alcohol. That is to say, the average German lager beer contained about 3 or 4 per cent. of alcohol. In the last two decades the desire of English speaking people for strong alcoholic drinks has made way for a preference for lighter alcoholic beverages. Nowadays in England there may be found in great quantity mild ales with about 4 per cent. of alcohol. These have displaced the strong ales and stouts of the former periods by considerably more than half of the output.

Following the same tendency in the United States the strong ales and stouts of earlier days have made way for the mild lager beer in spite of the fact that the production of what is considered a good quality of

strong ale or stout may be accomplished at less expense with a simpler brewery equipment.

The essential difference in the production of strong ale and lager beer lies in the application of low temperature as a preserving agent to keep the latter product from spoiling during its production, while with strong ale this function is left to alcohol, and consequently strong ale must be brewed in such a way as to develop a large percentage of alcohol during fermentation. Lager beer with about 3½ per cent. of alcohol can be manufactured with safety only with proper refrigeration facilities.

Consequently, lager beer breweries, even of the smallest capacity, are equipped with relatively extensive refrigerating plants. The beers are fermented at a low temperature, about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, stored or lagered for two or three months at a temperature near freezing point, that is to say about 34 degrees, and finished within a month after leaving the storage cellar by giving the beer effervescence in the chip cask or by carbonating. The brightness or transparency is obtained by means of isinglass. The last particles of yeast are removed by passing the beer finally through a filter. All these operations are done while the beer is maintained at a freezing temperature.

BOTTLING PROCESSES.

In many lager beer breweries there are extensive bottling plants taking care of from one-tenth to one-half of the output. The beer is bottled in glass bottles of either pint or quart capacity and sterilized. This is accomplished by subjecting the beer to high temperatures, which destroy not only the yeast but varied micro-organisms.

From beginning to end all processes are carried on with the utmost care. The greatest vigilance is

observed to keep the brewery scrupulously clean in every nook and corner in order to minimize the danger of infection to which the beer is exposed. In the production of ale this is accomplished by brewing so as to get the proper amount of alcohol for preservation.

In all countries the essential materials for producing beer are malt, hops, water and yeast. Beer has been made from honey and molasses, and other things, such as sassafras or cardamom, have been used in place of hops. For malt may be substituted rice or corn flakes, which are not usually malted. The all-malt beers produced in this country are richer in albumen than the German all-malt beers. The employment of rice and corn, since these yield no albumen in brewing, makes our beer compare more nearly to the Bohemian type of lager beer.

BOHEMIAN AND BAVARIAN TYPES.

Bohemian beer is pale in color, bright or transparent in appearance, has pronounced hop flavor and bitter taste, possesses mellowness and palatability and when served in the glass has a creamy white, lasting foam, that clings to the side of the glass, leaving a ring for every sip taken. The Bavarian type differs from the Bohemian in being dark in color, with pronounced malt flavor, rather more sweet in taste and stronger brewed. There is no more alcohol in it than in the other.

The processes of brewing lager beer are mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, carbonating, clarifying, racking in barrels or in bottles and in the case of the latter, sterilizing. The malt after about two months' storage is crushed in the malt mill by grinding between rollers to a medium fine grist and mixed with water of about 110 degrees F. in the mash tun.

This is a large iron tub with a flat bottom provided with drains and a false bottom and a stirring apparatus.

In a separate vessel, the rice tun or cooker, broken rice is mixed with water and some malt. The temperature of the rice mash is raised rapidly from about 110 to 160 degrees by means of a steam jacket. After that it comes slowly to the boiling point.

After boiling for half an hour this rice mash and the entire contents of the cooker are emptied into the mash tun, containing the malt mash. While the machine is operated briskly the temperature is brought to about 154 degrees. The combined mash is kept at this point for about twenty minutes, during which time the starch contained in the malt and rice is converted into sugar or saccharine matter. The mash is brought to a temperature of 163 degrees. The mash machine is tapped to let the husks of the malt settle in the mash, where they rest on the false bottom. The taps are set and the wort or liquor malt extract strains rapidly and brightly through the malt husk and false bottom into the kettle or copper.

THE WORT PROCESSES.

After the first wort has run off, hot water is run over the malt husks or grains to extract the same as completely as possible. The amount of water so used is about half that designed for the entire brew. The wort as it runs into the kettle, which in large breweries usually is a huge copper affair weighing thousands of pounds and holding more than 500 barrels or more than 15,000 gallons of wort, is heated to boiling point. This is reached about the time that the last of the spargings running from the mash tun has been collected in the kettle.

The wort now is boiled for about one hour. One-third of the hops is added. For thirty minutes boiling is continued and then the second third of the hops is put in. After fifteen minutes more of boiling the last

section of hops is added. This last part is the most highly prized of all. They are used chiefly to give the flavor.

The contents of the kettle then descends through a strainer, which clears off the hops. The finished wort is pumped away from the hops into an immense shallow iron pan. There it lies for some time for cooling. Then the wort descends over a system of pipes through which water and cold brine or ammonia circulate. This takes the temperature of the wort down to about 45 degrees. It comes down to the settling tank, where the yeast is added.

Fresh yeast taken from a previous fermentation is mixed with an equal quantity of the finished wort. When the mixture is in fermentation it is placed in the settling tanks, large wooden tubs holding usually from 100 to 200 barrels. The wort is stirred so that the yeast will be distributed through it.

During the fermentation little is done by the brewer save to watch for anything unusual or regulate the temperature, which should not rise above 56 degrees. In the course of the fermentation heat is generated and the temperature has to be controlled by means of attemperators. These are about a foot below the surface of the beer as it stands in the fermenting vat to which it is transferred from the settling tank as soon as fermentation has set in well. The attemperator is nothing but a copper coil with cooling properties.

THE FERMENTATION.

The white cap covering the beer shows when it is well in fermentation. This cap is composed of minute bubbles produced by the escape of the carbonic acid gas. This is produced by the yeast out of the sugar contained in the wort. The other product of fermenta-

tion is alcohol, one part of sugar being split about equally between alcohol and carbonic acid gas. After the sugar has been fermented and the fermentation has subsided the yeast is found settled at the bottom of the vat.

The beer then is drawn away over this yeast and transferred into storage vats, sometimes holding as many as 1,000 barrels. These vats stand in cellars, the temperature of which is regulated by refrigerating pipes. The temperature is kept close to freezing.

After two or three months the beer is transferred to the chip cellar, where it is finished in casks, at the bottom of which chips are spread. The beer gets here an addition of young beer in the first stages of fermentation to give it effervescence. This quality sometimes is given through injecting carbonic acid gas. Finings are added to the beer to clarify it, and then the beer is transferred to the barrels. On the way to the racking bench it is passed through filters once more.

If the beer is to be bottled, it is carried over to the bottling department. The beer passes through pipes from the Government tanks, which are locked and unlocked by a deputy revenue collector. Probably 20 per cent. of the beer output of the United States at this time is bottled. In Germany bottled beer is only a small part of the output.

Sanitary Brewing Methods.

Mr. H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner of Indiana, lately paid a striking tribute to the cleanliness and wholesomeness of American brewing methods as contrasted with dairy processes:

"The milk and butter men of Indiana ought to go in a body and visit the breweries of this or other States," said Mr. Barnard, "in order to see how clean a food-producing estab-

lishment may be made. The brewers, in order to protect their trade, have been compelled to resort to the cleanest and most sanitary methods of production, until it is now a fact that the cleanest and most sanitary food on the market, as food is defined by the Indiana law, is beer. The trade in this article has been fraught with so much opposition that the manufacturers have resorted to cleanliness as an advertising feature, and they have made it pay. Then, too, the product of the brewery is a perishable article of exceedingly short life unless it is properly prepared and cared for until it is consumed.

"It is in the breweries that sanitation has been brought to as nearly perfect condition as is possible in a food-producing establishment. The water used in the material is all distilled. The hops and malt are absolutely clean before being permitted to enter into the manufacturing process. The vats, pipes, etc., are not merely washed, but scalded and thoroughly sterilized before being used. The bottles, before being filled, are thoroughly sterilized by being washed in caustic soda. And as if that were not enough, when the beer is placed in the bottles it is pasteurized by being run through hot water, which would kill every germ which might have escaped the warfare conducted against it in the process of manufacture. The person who opens a bottle of beer is assured absolutely that what he has before him is a product absolutely free from germs and perfectly clean. It is also true that he may know that he has before him the only manufactured food article which may be said to be absolutely clean."

Popularity of Beer.

The per capita consumption of beer in this country is a little over 21 gallons, the United States ranking fourth after Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom in this respect.

To ascribe this remarkable growth in the consumption of beer in greater part to the Germans, whose national drink it is, would be a grave error. It is well known that German immigration has, during the last quarter of a century, dwindled down to a minimum, but the growth of beer consumption grew

during that period without interruption. In the face of the frenzied endeavors of prejudiced temperance agitators to picture beer as the arch enemy of mankind, as a sure bringer of disease and death, this growth is quite significant. It shows that, unless legislation assumes an aspect bordering on insanity, it will become the national popular drink of the American people, and that the moral force of the temperance movement cannot prevent it. Indeed, it is a question whether it does not contribute towards it. At any rate, it is evident that the people, with the progress of civilization and the improvement of manners and customs, gradually turn from the strong alcoholic drinks to the light ones. In a great measure this is due to the excellence of American beer in appearance, taste and quality. It is quite true, as Henry Watterson recently said in the Louisville *Courier-Journal:* "The introduction of beer in America has done more for temperance than all the temperance societies and all the prohibition laws combined."

The experience of the past fifty years has amply shown the fallacy of the prohibition theory in general. As applied to beer in particular, it would not only be a mistake from even the temperance point of view, but would be an economic calamity.

What Beer Is in Brief.

Beer contains so small a percentage of alcohol as to render it absolutely harmless when taken in moderation, yet it does contain alcohol sufficient to produce that mild form of stimulation and exhilaration which the human system craves.

Beer is absolutely pure, being entirely free from disease-laden germs so frequently found in milk and water. It is the one beverage that cannot be adul-

terated or tampered with from the time it leaves the manufacturer until it reaches the consumer.

Beer is made from pure water and selected materials, high in their percentage of nutritious elements. It does not contain caffeine, as does coffee, nor tannic acid, which is peculiar to tea.

Soft drinks sold at the soda fountain and other so-called "temperance bars," when not a combination of bad water and decayed fruit juices, frequently contain such deadly drugs as cocaine or caffeine.

Beer does not create an appetite for whiskey or other strong liquors, but acts as a tonic, and, for this reason, has received the hearty endorsement of leading medical and scientific authorities the world over.

Eminent ecclesiastical authorities have long recognized beer as an important factor in the world's campaign for temperance, and have not hesitated to recommend its use in moderation.

Beer has always been regarded not only as a popular beverage pleasing to the taste and refreshing, but as a health-giving food, and hence has been very appropriately called "liquid bread."

One quart of beer contains one-tenth to one-fifth pound of dry substances consisting of albumen, nutritious salts, especially the all-important phosphates, and extract of malt.

Beer As Nourishment.

One quart of beer contains 1-10 to 1-5 pound of dry substances, consisting of:

1. Albumen, 46 to 124 grains.

2. Nutritious salts, especially the all-important phosphates.

3. Extract of malt, which constitutes the greater part of the dry substances. It is a powerful aid in the

digestion of starchy foods, and as a nutriment and a tonic for the sick, infirm, convalescent, and feeble, it is universally prescribed by physicians, with invariably good results.

A given quantity of nutriment can be obtained more economically from bread than from beer; but it must not be overlooked that albumen can be supplied in different ways and at different costs. A rump steak will contain as much nourishment as the juiciest tenderloin; and a neck piece as much as the most savory roast. Cultured people, however, are not satisfied with being merely "nourished"—the palatable and enjoyable are naturally preferred to the insipid and tasteless.

Beer is nourishment in an agreeable form, and by virtue of its peculiar combination and proportion of carbo-hydrates, phosphates, alcohol, and carbonic acid, is most valuable. Dr. Wiley, the United States expert on pure foods, writes: "Beer is a veritable food product." The eminent scientist, Pasteur, earnestly advocated the regular use of beer in moderation. The famous Prof. Gaertner says in his "Manual of Hygiene", that one quart of beer is equal in food value to 3-10 pounds of bread as to the quantity of carbo-hydrates, and to two ounces of bread or nearly one ounce of meat as to the quantity of albumen. This must not be misconstrued as meaning that beer could take the place of bread, but to demonstrate the value of beer as a beverage equally palatable and nourishing.

Prof. M. A. Scovel, of Louisville, Ky., since 1885, Chief Chemist of the Pure Food Department of that State, has expressed the opinion that the solids contained in the average beer are to be classed as food, and that beer, where employed as a liquid food, does not tend to produce the habit of intoxication.

Dr. F. W. Pavy, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, expressed himself as follows:

"Beer is a refreshing, exhilarating nutritive. A light beer, well flavored with the hop, is calculated to promote digestion, and may be looked upon as constituting one of the most wholesome of the alcoholic class of beverages."

Dr. J. E. Pilcher, Secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and First Vice-President of the Association of Medical Editors of the United States, is of the opinion that there is a certain amount of nutriment contained in beer by reason of its organic constituents, and that its moderate use is not injurious to the health of adult persons.

Dr. Henry Davy, President of the British Medical Association, speaking at a breakfast given by the National Temperance League on August 15, 1907, stated that in his opinion a meal of cheese and bread and light beer is infinitely more scientific than the food which the children are now getting of bread, tea and jam.

An Aid to Temperance.

It is sometimes urged by those who are not well posted that beer drinking leads to whiskey drinking, notwithstanding the fact that it has been demonstrated over and over again in many lands and under varying conditions, that wherever the manufacture and sale of malt and fermented beverages is encouraged the consumption of ardent spirits decreases. The Germans have been a beer-drinking nation for nearly two thousand years and have not yet taken to whiskey drinking, and no nation has furnished better soldiers, more daring adventurers, riper scholars, profounder thinkers, or more skillful artisans.

Nutritive Value of Beer.

Some years ago a great outcry was raised over Professor Atwater's discovery that alcohol in small quantities was oxidized in the human system and produced heat, and was therefore a food. After a long and acrimonious discussion, in which the Professor was called a number of hard names, it dawned upon his detractors that this scientific fact did not in any way deny the evils of intemperance or oppose their advocacy of total abstinence. It was, indeed, merely a scientific truth, with no moral bearing one way or the other. A somewhat similar report has just been made public by a special government commission in England in which a good word is uttered for the nutritive value of beer. The general idea that beer is primarily an alcoholic drink is opposed in this report, which holds that, when well and properly made, it is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. Says *The Hospital* (London) in an editorial concerning this report:

"It is time that the erroneous view that beer has no nutritive value in itself, and merely consists of a beverage upon which a certain portion of the community intoxicates itself, should be exposed and discredited. The results of our Commission show that beer is *par excellence* the nutritive alcoholic beverage. All beverages because they contain alcohol should not be regarded in the same light. The spirit-nipper is committing quite a different act from the beer-drinker; in fact, beer is much farther removed, from the point of view of its alcohol content, from some wines and all spirits than it is from ginger-beer.

"When a man drinks good beer he drinks and eats at the same time, just as when he eats a bowl of soup. The terms 'eat' and 'drink' are curiously but inconsistently used as connoting the difference between what is merely quenching our thirst and what is actually consuming nourishment. Our

Commissioners point out that a man might more properly be said to eat beer than to eat certain kinds of soup, or indeed water-melon. Their report will enable members of the medical profession and the public to understand clearly what constitutes good beer, and where and how they may obtain it. Beer-drinkers, the numbers of whom we hope will increase considerably as the result of the researches of our Commissioners, are now in a position to protect themselves from bad beers, and we hold the view that it would be infinitely better for the well-being of the people of these islands as a whole if they were to select beer as their habitual drink, rather than wines or spirits. Climatic conditions have a good deal to do with the dietetic value of substances used for allaying thirst. Our Commissioners properly drive home that, when a man drinks beer or stout habitually, he is not only drinking but eating, a fact which has not been sufficiently recognized in recent years. These beverages contain all the elements of a typical diet, with the exception of fat, and in a proportion approximately physiological."

Beer Versus Tea.

Dr. Henry Davy, president of the British Medical Association, speaking at a conference of the National Temperance League, on August 15, 1907, said he had some hesitation in attending the gathering, not that he had not the greatest sympathy with the temperance movement, but because most temperance societies and a large number of temperance advocates talked the most unscientific twaddle that was ever invented. He agreed that they should teach children in the schools that alcohol was not necessary for ordinary physical life, but to go on and tell them, as in some American schools, that they were morally wrong in drinking a glass of wine, and to do so was taking poison, was unscientific twaddle and was absolutely wrong. If that was what they were going to be taught, then he, for one, preferred to teach them nothing at all. Physiological science had taught one thing, that a

man or woman did not want to drink more than two or three pints of beer a day. That was enough for anybody unless they were doing heavy, muscular work. That amount of beer would not do any more harm than tea. A study of the evidence of the Physical Deterioration Commission showed him that tea drinking in the neighborhood of large towns, where tea was soaked on the hob and given to children, was producing deterioration in the very worst form. Therefore, he would put in a plea for light beers containing only 2½ per cent. of alcohol. (The average lager beer contains 3½ per cent.)

Beverages as Foods.

Beer has been called "liquid bread" because of its nutritious character. That the term is no misnomer because applied to a liquid is evident from the following quotations from Dr. H. W. Wiley's book on "Foods and their Adulterations":—

"The term "food" in its broadest signification includes all those substances which, when taken into the body build tissues, restore waste, furnish heat and energy, and provide appropriate condiment. . . ."

"It (food) also includes those bodies of a liquid character which are classed as beverages rather than as foods. All of these bodies have nutritive properties, although their chief value is condimental and social. . . .

"That large class of food products, also,which is known as condiments is properly termed food, since they not only possess nutritive properties, but through their condimental character promote digestion and by making the food more palatable secure to a higher degree the excellence of its social function. . . .

"Beverages are those liquid food products which are more valued for their taste and flavor than actual nutritive value.

"It must not be considered that mere nutrition is the sole object of foods, especially for man. It is the first object to be con-

served in the feeding of domesticated animals, but is only one of the objects to be kept in view in the feeding of man. Man is a social animal and, from the earliest period of his history, food has exercised a most important function in his social life. Hence in the study of food and of its uses a failure to consider this factor would be regrettable. For this reason it is justifiable in the feeding of man to expend upon the mere social features of the meal a sum which often is equal to or greater than that expended for the mere purpose of nutrition. . . ."

All prohibitory measures are negative. He who thinks that nothing but the moral methods for the prevention of intemperance and crime can do the work is a mere theorist of the closet and knows very little about the actual state of human nature. But, on the other hand, the man who thinks that any strictest system of prohibition, most strictly kept in force, could permanently keep men from drink, or any other vice, knows little of human nature either.—BISHOP PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Legislation which is unfair, which cannot be enforced, or which is sure to produce reaction, is unwise. It is not strange that people who have suffered in one way or another from the abuse of strong drink, or have seen its ill effects, should feel strongly and be ready to do that which promises restriction of abuse. But men are needed who are at once temperate in speech, thoughtful, wise and right-minded, to guide public opinion and to influence legislation. Temperance, like religion, has a great deal to fear from its friends."—BISHOP LINES, of New Jersey.

What the World Drinks.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS OF DR. BOWDITCH'S INQUIRY—BEER AND LIGHT WINES FAVORED.

Some years ago the State Board of Health of Massachusetts investigated, by means of an elaborate correspondence, "the use and abuse of alcoholic stimulants among foreign nations." Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, who conducted the inquiry, presented an exhaustive report, with a thorough and judicious analysis of the correspondence, in the following year. As to the scope of the inquiry, Dr. Bowditch says:

"The two ideas were, First: to learn the nature and character of the stimulants used (if any were so used) by the inhabitants of countries to which said correspondents were accredited, and the influence of such indulgence on the health and prosperity of the people.

"Second: the relative amount of intoxication in said countries compared with that known by such correspondents to exist in the United States.

"The papers were sent to thirty-three resident American ambassadors and one hundred and thirty-two consuls and a few other non-official personages and friends whose opinions I knew would be of great value if obtained."

The first deduction Dr. Bowditch makes from his world-wide correspondence is that "the appetite for stimulants is one of the strongest of human instincts. It is seen in every nation, in all quarters of the globe."

As a result of the inquiries and of the information obtained, this general law is formulated:

"Intemperance prevails the world over, but it is very rare at the equator. The tendency increases according to latitude, becoming more frequent and more brutal and disastrous in its effect on man and society, as we approach the northern regions."

Elucidating this law, the Doctor points out that "in the central regions of Europe the taste for alcohol increases and here bounteous nature provides abundant crops of luscious grapes which serve not only for food, but also afford the mildly stimulating wines which can be used temperately by persons of every age and apparently without evil. As we approach the north the vine disappears or produces a grape less fit for wine, and to meet this want of some stimulus man distills an ardent spirit from grains or roots, which too often proves a curse to himself and his progeny."

The Doctor's correspondents tell him that dram shops, twenty years before this date (1870) were numerous at Frankfort in Germany and brandy was drunk freely. Of late years, they add, in consequence of improvement in beer and the introduction of coffee, these shops have almost wholly disappeared and intoxication has decreased. As to the comparative effects of beer-drinking and the whiskey habit, Doctor Bowditch declares: "Surely no reasonable man can doubt which of the two customs is the better one," and he adds this pregnant remark for the benefit of legislators: "In all his dealings with intemperance in this country, the real statesman must consider the primal influences of the climate in which a people lives and the tastes of the race."

With regard to crime caused by intemperance, this investigation showed that "where ardent spirits are used to the exclusion of milder stimulants, there crime in consequence of intoxication is more prevalent."

At Elsinore, in the north of Europe, where the people drink a mild beer, practically no crime was reported as due to intemperance. "No cases of murder, homicide or theft could be traced to the influence of drink."

The contrary condition prevailed in localities where there was much consumption of ardent spirits; hence Dr. Bowditch's conclusion:

"Two factors enter into the commission of crime consequent on intemperance, as they do into the prevalence of intemperance itself. It appears, first, that crime due to drunkenness increases as we go from the equator; second, that a mild stimulant used even in the North probably does not lead to crime as stronger liquors do."

The Doctor then asks this most important question:

"Are all kinds of beer, ales, rum and distilled alcoholic stimulants to be classed as alike equally and always injurious?"

"Some writers in this country and in Europe (he says) in their zeal for the noble cause of temperance take the affirmative of this question and claim that alcohol in any form is 'always a poison.' I cannot hold this opinion, nor do I think that the clinical experience of any physician will permit of it."

The Doctor goes on to reinforce his position just stated:

"I believe that the fact of the habitual and long-continued use of ale and the milder light wines without manifest evil is not observed in the long-continued use of even small quantities of strong stimulants, such as brandy, rum, whiskey, schnapps, absinthe, etc."

Dr. Bowditch observes that "the American people as a whole do not by any means as yet understand the true philosophy of food and drink, and this opinion held by many and which has been the basis of State legislation for years past, viz.: that all liquors are in themselves nothing but evil, and equally evil, proves the truth of this assertion. It is radically and wholly erroneous."

Arguing from the general view presented by the correspondence that in the wine-making districts of Europe alcoholism is much less frequent and severe than in our own country, the doctor makes an earnest and somewhat elaborate plea on behalf of grape culture in the United States.

After quoting at some length from several advocates of wine-drinking the Doctor dismisses this part of his subject in the following words:

"I fully agree with all that has been said of the value of light wines as an aid to temperance, but I believe that Germans are destined to be really the greatest benefactors of this country by bringing to us, if we choose to accept the boon, their lager beer. Lager beer contains less alcohol than any of the native grape vines."

Among the more important conclusions formulated by Dr. Bowditch as a result of this "cosmic inquiry," the following are worthy of special notice:

"Races are modified physically and morally by the kind of liquor they use, as proved by examination of the returns from Austria and Switzerland.

"Beer, native light grape wines and ardent spirits should not be classed together, for they produce very different effects upon the individual and upon the race.

"Light German beer and ale can be used even freely without any very apparent injury to the individual or without causing intoxication. They contain very small percentages of alcohol (4 or 4.5 to 6.5 per cent.). Light grape wines unfortified by an extra amount of alcohol, can be drunk less freely, but without apparent injury to the race, and with exhilaration rather than drunkenness."

The Races That Go Up.

The human race may sometime do without meat, but it will be a different human race. The human race may sometime do without the use of wines and mild stimulants, but it will be a different human race.

You cannot say that races have gone down that drank, that races have gone up that did not drink. There has been steady progress in France, Germany, England, America—all drinking countries. There has been stagnation among the Mohammedans, Asiatics and other teetotal nations.—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Social Drinking Abroad.

The Hon. Andrew D. White says in his book of reminiscences:

"I have been present at many large festive assemblages, in various parts of Europe, where wine was offered freely as a matter of course; I have been one of four thousand people at the Hotel de Ville in Paris on the occasion of a great ball, at other entertainments almost as large in other Continental countries, and at dinner parties innumerable in every European country; but never, save in one instance, were the festivities disturbed by any man on account of drink.

"The most eminent of American temperance advocates during my young manhood, Mr. Delavan, insisted that he found Italy, where all people, men, women, and children, drink wine with their meals, if they can get it, the most temperate country he had ever seen; and, having made more than twelve different sojourns in Italy, I can confirm that opinion.

"So, too, again and again, when traveling in the old days on the top of a diligence through village after village in France, where people were commemorating the patron saint of their district, I have passed through crowds of men, women, and children seated by the roadside drinking wine, cider, and beer, and, so far as one could see, there was no drunkenness; certainly none of the squalid, brutal, swinish sort. It may indeed be said that, in spite of light stimulants, drunkenness has of late years increased in France, especially among artisans and day laborers. If this be so, it comes to strengthen my view. For the main reason will doubtless be found in the increased prices of light wines, due to vine diseases and the like, which have driven the poorer classes to seek far more noxious beverages.

"So, too, in Germany. Like every resident in that country, I have seen great crowds drinking much beer, and I never saw anything of the beastly, crazy, drunken exhibitions which are so common on Independence Day and county-fair day in many American towns where total abstinence is loudly preached and ostensibly practiced.

"The European, more sensible, takes with his dinner, as a rule, a glass or two of wine or beer, and is little, if at all, the worse for it. If he takes any distilled liquor, he sips a very small glass of it after his dinner, to aid digestion.

"It is my earnest conviction, based upon wide observation in my own country as well as in many others during about half a century, that the American theory and practice as regards the drink question are generally more pernicious than those of any other civilized nation. I am not now speaking of total abstinence—of that, more, presently. But the best temperance workers among us that I know are the men who brew light, pure beer, and the vine-growers in California who raise and sell at a very low price wines pleasant and salutary, if any wines can be so.

"As to those who have no self-restraint, beer and wine, like many other things, promote the 'survival of the fittest,' and are, like many other things, 'fool-killers,' aiding to free the next generation from men of vicious propensities and weak will."

Thrifty, Beer-Drinking Belgium.

The following appeared in the *World's Work* for September, 1908:

"Across a narrow sea from England is a little country which, though densely populated, has practically no paupers, nor do the people emigrate. This is thrifty Belgium, where there is thrift of the individual, thrift of the family, co-operative thrift, national thrift, and prosperity in the face of the keenest competition of its powerful neighbors, England, France and Germany.

" The Government, instead of paying old-age pensions and dispensing charity, has machinery for the encouragement of thrift and thereby for the prevention of dependence. It pays the individual interest on his savings, it insures his life and it will give him an annuity if he saves to pay for it.

" In the Government Savings Bank deposits may be made in every post-office of the kingdom, and in all the branches of the National Bank. The minimum deposit is one franc. There is no maximum. Deposits are made by special adhesive deposit stamps, which are, in reality, receipts for the money paid in, and which are pasted in a bank book delivered to each depositor free of charge and bearing an official number. In this book is entered every transaction between the depositor and the bank, including the calculating of interest, which is done annually. Depositors may correspond with the National

Savings Bank free of postal charges and, after the issue of a book, a depositor may put money in any post-office of the kingdom.

"The Government provides in a special way for those who cannot put aside so large a sum as a franc at a time. Life annuities may be contracted for at all branches of the savings bank, at all branches of the national bank, at all post-offices, and at the offices of all tax receivers.

"The minimum payment that may be made is one franc, and the smallest annuity paid by the fund is one franc, while the largest is twelve hundred francs. The annuities become payable at the end of each completed year from the age of fifty to sixty-five.

"Annuities are contracted for in two ways, by paying in the capital benefit to any heir, and by providing that the capital, less 3 per cent. for general expenses, shall be paid over to the heirs after the death of the beneficiary. Any person who depends solely upon his own work for sustenance, and who, before the age stipulated for the payment of the annuity, becomes disabled, is allowed to draw at once an annuity calculated from the amount of the payments made up to the time of his becoming incapacitated.

"In addition to the annuity fund there is a Government insurance fund, the management of which is under Government guarantee. Life or endowment policies may be contracted for, the latter payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, or for a period ending at the ages of fifty-five, sixty, or sixty-five."

It is contended that Belgium is prosperous to-day and that the country is practically devoid of paupers because of this government policy.

In view of these extraordinary facts adduced by the *World's Work*, it is of interest to note that Belgium drinks more beer, per capita, than any other country in the world. That is to say, the thriftiest and most provident of all countries consumes the greatest quantity of beer per head of population!

This statement will seem so incredible to all who have an extreme temperance bias, or who have been

fed with Prohibition sociology and statistics, that we deem it wise to give the official figures. Our National Department of Commerce and Labor recently published some comparative liquor statistics showing the per capita annual consumption of liquors in the countries named, from which we extract the following table:

Countries.	Spirits Gallons	Beer Gallons	Wine Gallons
United Kingdom	1.38	35.42	0.39
France	2.51	7.48	34.73
Germany	2.11	30.77	1.93
Italy	.34	.20	31.86
Russia	1.29	1.13	.....
Belgium	1.42	56.59	1.28
Sweden	2.13	8.83	.18
United States	1.33	18.04	.48

A glance at this table reveals another surprising and significant fact, viz.: That while the Belgians drink, per head, three times as much beer as we do, they also drink more than double as much wine and slightly more spirits.

This exhibit, taken in conjunction with the facts of national prosperity and individual thrift in Belgium, certainly offers food for thought to the student of economics.

The Puritan conception of Sunday has made the one day of rest from toil a very dreary one, and has deprived the poor of the means of acquiring a healthy variety of tastes.—W. E. H. Lecky.

Sober Switzerland.

INTERESTING REPORT BY AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

It is not so well known as it should be that the system of regulating the liquor traffic in Switzerland, known as the Swiss Alcohol Monopoly, is intended to act as a check on the consumption of distilled liquors, whiskey, brandy, etc., while encouraging the use of beer and wine. Mr. Milliet, director of the Government Monopoly for many years, says expressly:

"The aim of the Swiss Government was, in substance, to improve the quality of brandy and at the same time to check its consumption by substituting for it the less harmful wine and beer."

He declares frankly that "to the Federation was assigned the task of making wine, cider and beer cheaper and more easily obtainable—whiskey, however, dearer and less easy to obtain." Also he points out that "the local governments exercise supervision over the quality of those beverages, the moderate use of which the Federation had, so to speak, declared legitimate—namely wine, beer and cider."

Summing up the advantages of the Swiss plan, Mr. Milliet asserts that "the Monopoly offers a better distribution of the burdens among the different classes of the population and enables us to tax the distilled spirits variously— *i. e.*, the drink of the rich man higher than that of the poor man." The purity of the product was another advantage claimed to have been secured under the Swiss system.

This discrimination in favor of the milder beverages has been attended by the most salutary results. In

Switzerland the liquor problem, so disturbing to peace and prosperity in our own country, is regarded as permanently settled—a closed incident. And the popular, as well as expert, opinion is that it has been settled right.

American Consul's Report.

Mr. E. R. Mansfield, the American Consul at Lucerne, has lately made an interesting report to our Government on the management of the liquor traffic in the Swiss republic. He points out that each canton has a large measure of discretion in dealing with the traffic, the general plan being to limit the number of saloons in proportion to the population. The average seems to be about one saloon to every 500 inhabitants, while in the rural districts the ratio is not infrequently as high as one saloon to 1,000 persons. Writing of conditions in Lucerne, the Consul says:

"In the canton of Lucerne the rate for license is comparatively high. Saloons are classified, the privilege of operating a bar in a first-class hotel costing much more than for a small restaurant or beer hall. Here the minimum price for license to sell intoxicants at retail is 200 francs, equal to about $40 a year, and the maximum for large first-class hotels 6,000 francs, equivalent to about $1,200 per year. Each municipality or community decides the number of saloons to be licensed, based upon the number of inhabitants, and when the number prescribed has been reached no influence, political or financial, can secure an additional privilege.

"The hour for closing is generally twelve o'clock at night, and as a rule it is strictly observed, any violation of the law resulting in a forfeit of the license. Any special privileges desired by the holder of a liquor license must be applied for to the proper authorities, and, if granted, they must be paid for in addition to the regular annual fee. All license fees in Switzerland must be paid one year in advance, and any neglect on the part of the holder to comply with this requirement results in a forfeit of the privilege.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

"There are no technicalities of the law governing the traffic whereby the holder of a license can avoid a strict compliance with its requirements. The limited number of licenses issued also encourages the strict observance of the law, as a bar privilege is considered valuable because of the fact that when the maximum number allotted to a community has been issued, it is impossible to secure an additional privilege until one is surrendered or forfeited.

"All the revenues received for liquor license are expended upon public schools and the improvement of roads in the canton where the privilege is granted. Three-fourths of the money thus collected is apportioned for educational purposes and the remainder for public highways."

Mr. Mansfield reports that under the Swiss plan of liquor-selling there is little excessive drinking and practically no drunkenness. Rarely, he assures us, is an intoxicated person seen on the streets of Lucerne, and never one "boisterously drunk," unless it be a tourist. "The net result of the liquor traffic in Switzerland," concludes the Consul, "would seem to be that it is regulated so as to secure a large revenue, which is applied largely to the maintenance of public schools, and at the same time so restricted as to prevent any abuse of the privileges granted with a license to engage in the business."

Our Sober Nation.

HOW BEER DRIVES OUT HARD DRINK IN THIS COUNTRY.

In this country, as in Sweden, Holland and Belgium and in Switzerland, practical experiments have shown that legislation directed against alcoholism is of no effect, without discrimination in favor of the milder stimulants—often indeed it has but resulted in magnifying and intensifying the evil. And in this wise policy of discrimination we mark the growth of that

true temperance idea by which our country is now in the very forefront of sober nations.

Since the Civil War and the almost coincident setting up of the internal revenue system, the production and consumption of beer in this country have been truly astounding. To make this point clear, we quote a few tabular figures, noting therewith that the production of 1863 (the first year of internal revenue) was but 885,272 barrels, and taking only the statistics since 1900.

1900	39,330,849	barrels.
1901	40,517,078	"
1902	44,478,832	"
1903	46,650,730	"
1904	48,208,133	"
1905	49,459,540	"
1906	54,651,637	"
1907	58,546,111	"
1908	58,747,680	"

Commenting on the wonderfully increased consumption of beer in this country and the sensible diminution in the quality of ardent spirits used within the past decade, the New York *Sun*, in an editorial (August 22, 1905), reaches the conclusion that "beer drives out hard drink." *The Sun* also notes as a consequence that public drunkenness is comparatively rare in all the cities of America to-day, among all classes of society.

Mr. James Dalrymple, Glasgow's commissioner of municipal railways, who was recently in this country, was constantly struck by the same fact as contrasted with conditions abroad. Drunken workingmen are rarely seen in any American community.

Yet the time is not so far back when a different state of affairs prevailed in this country. It is hardly a generation since drunkenness was the national vice.

The change seems to have come through the more general use of malt liquors. As *The Sun* says, "beer drives out hard drink." Moderation and temperance are supplanting excess in the use of liquor. Can it be possible that the American people owe their present admirable sobriety to the brewer?

This is evidently the view of another great journal, the New York *World*, which not long ago expressed itself editorially as follows:

"Government reports show constantly in the United States a decrease in the quantity of alcoholic liquors consumed in a year, and an increase in the amount of beer consumed. The malt liquor gain in 1905 over 1904 was over a million barrels. Beer is held up, therefore, as one of the great agents by which this country is to be kept among the most temperate nations. It would seem that even Prohibitionists might hold a reasonable interest in the improvement of the hop fields of the land."

Remarking on the lesson conveyed by similar statistical evidence, Professor Henry W. Farnam says in his preface to "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," published under the auspices of the Committee of Fifty:

"Since 1840 there has been a steady substitution of malt liquors for distilled liquors in the consumption of the people. While there has been an increase in the total quantity consumed, the substitution of light drinks has brought a diminution in the amount of alcohol consumed per capita. Moreover, though the per capita consumption of malt liquors has been nearly stationary since 1890, the consumption of distilled liquors has fallen by nearly one-third in that time. How far modern methods of production have influenced this change, how far it is due to German immigration or other causes, cannot be stated with certainty. The fact remains that our progress has been in the direction of moderation."

A Lesson from History.

BEER FAVORED IN EARLY AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

The object of the following summary is to show the spirit of our American liquor laws from the earliest colonial times, so far as fermented liquors are concerned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Under the law of Massachusetts Bay, passed in 1635, no permission was required for the sale of beer and ale, while a license was required for traffic in ardent spirits. In 1637 the courts first forbade the sale of "strong water" in ordinaries or taverns, prohibiting all intoxicants except beer. This was the first attempt in this colony to promote temperance by favoring the use of malt beverages and restraining the sale of ardent liquors.

In October, 1649, it was ordered that every victualler or ordinary keeper should always be provided with good and wholesome beer for the entertainment of strangers.

In 1679 the court ordered that no intoxicating beverages, save beer, should be sold on training fields, except with the permission of the commanding officers.

An act passed in 1702 exempted small beer from taxation.

In 1721 the excise on beer was discontinued.

An act was passed in June, 1789, "to encourage the manufacture and consumption of strong beer, ale and other malt liquors," wherein it is declared that the "wholesome qualities of malt liquors greatly recommend them to general use, as an important means of preserving the health of the citizens of this commonwealth, and of preventing the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors." This law was one of general exemption.

VIRGINIA, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

Intemperance, arising chiefly from the use of ardent spirits, had grown to be a public evil in the colony of Virginia as early as 1623.

One of the most important of all Colonial statutes bearing on the liquor traffic was enacted by the General Assembly in 1644. Under this law, no intoxicating drinks, except strong beer, were permitted to be sold in taverns and debts for ardent spirits were declared not recoverable. A double discrimination was thus made in favor of malt liquors, permitting the sale of strong beer only and excluding debts for ardent spirits from the list of obligations legally pleadable.

In 1658 a law was passed to encourage the planting of hops.

The duty on beer was revoked in 1769.

The legislature of New York in 1700 imposed a duty on imported beer as an encouragement to domestic maltsters and brewers.

The Pennsylvania assembly, in 1689, imposed an import duty upon ardent spirits, but made no mention of beer. Here, as in every other American colony, beer was regarded as one of the necessaries of life, which accounts for the discrimination in its favor.

In his address to the assembly, in 1713, Governor Gordon deplored the decadence of brewing and recommended that this industry be encouraged.

The law-makers sought by import acts, passed in 1720 and 1721, to discourage the use of rum; to the latter year belongs "an act for encouraging the making of good beer and for the consumption of grain." An important motive of this act was to substitute malt liquors for the drink made of molasses, and then commonly called beer. Under this law the

sale of beer was separated from the liquor traffic in the matter of licenses.

Shortly after the birth of the Pennsylvania iron industry it was found necessary, in 1724, to forbid the sale of any stimulant except beer in the neighborhood of the furnaces.

An act "for forming and regulating the militia" passed in 1757, prohibited entirely the sale of strong liquors within two miles of any muster-field or drill ground.

The cheapness of rum and the superabundance of grain making every farmer a distiller, led to that condition of affairs which culminated in the Whiskey Revolution in the western counties. The consumption of ardent spirits increased prodigiously—in 1790 there were no less than five thousand stills in operation, the proportion of stills to inhabitants being as 1 to 86.

CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND AND GEORGIA.

In Connecticut an act was passed in 1643 forbidding the sale of spirits without license. This act did not apply to the sale of malt liquors.

An act passed in 1715 forbade any drinks, except beer, to be sold in taverns (the object of this was, of course, to check the spread of intemperance and the illicit traffic).

To encourage domestic brewing Rhode Island, in 1731, laid an import duty on imported malt liquors.

The trustees of Georgia, at the instance of General Oglethorpe passed "an act to prevent the importation and use of rum and brandies in the province of Georgia, and any kinds of spirits or strong water whatsoever." This law had for its object a change of drinking habits, to be effected by the substitution of wine and beer for the drinks prohibited.

CONGRESS FAVORS TRUE TEMPERANCE.

Before the House of Representatives in 1789, Madison, moving to lay a duty of eight cents on malt liquors, hoped "that this rate would be such an encouragement as to induce their manufacture in every State of the Union."

At the great federal festival held in Philadelphia, July, 1788, celebrating the ratification of the new Constitution by ten States, ardent spirits were excluded, American beer and cider being the only liquors used.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, at one time professor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and a famous publicist in those days, taught that the true solution of the drink problem lay in encouraging the brewing industry. In the course of an essay praising the thrift, industry, temperance and other virtues of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania he said:

"Very few of them ever used distilled spirits in their families, their common drink being beer, wine and cider."

Tench Coxe, another able advocate of temperance whose views were influential with a great majority of the members of the first Congress, styled beer "the best of our commodities," and urged upon the farmers the advantage held out to them by the cultivation of hops and barley. He declared that "the superior virtue, both moral and political, of a country which consumes malt liquors instead of distilled spirits, needs only to be mentioned."

The first Congress placed an impost on malt liquors for the express purpose and with the distinctly avowed intention of encouraging and protecting domestic breweries.

HAMILTON AND JEFFERSON AGREE.

In his communication to the House of Representatives, March 4, 1790, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary

of the Treasury, recommending an increase of specific duties on imported spirituous liquors, says:

"As far as this decrease might be applicable to distilled spirits, it would encourage the substitution of cider and malt liquors, benefit agriculture, and open a new and productive source of revenue."

Hamilton's broad views were fully shared in this regard by his great adversary, Jefferson. On December 13, 1818, we find the latter writing to M. De Neuville in advocacy of the culture of the grape in this country:

"No nation is drunken where wine is cheap, and none sober where the dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage."

Before Congress in 1862 the question of giving preference to fermented beverages over ardent liquors came with a great access of importance derived from the growing sentiment in favor of moderate drinking habits. Mr. Morrill, representing a State in which a prohibitory law was then in force (Vermont) admitted that "ale and beer as beverages may be regarded as less unhealthful than spirits." He urged that the discrimination in point of duties should be maintained.

Mr. Holman (Indiana) called attention to the fact that beer "has become an article of absolute necessity in many parts of the country, as much so as tea and coffee."

At this time a sanitary commission appointed by the President and the Secretary of War to examine the camps of the Union army, made a report testifying to the healthfulness of malt liquors in these words:

"In certain regiments containing a large percentage of Germans, lager beer has been freely used. There is evidence before the commission tending to show that its use (at least during the summer) was beneficial, and that disorders of the bowels were less frequent in companies regularly supplied with it in moderation than in other companies of the same regiment."

Beer Good for Baseball Players.

[*From the New York Evening Journal.*]

We have a letter from an earnest, good reader. It is like many similar letters received. The letter says:

"I observe that in talking about temperance to your readers you discriminate between drinks of different kinds. In a recent editorial you said that prohibition and drunkenness go hand in hand. You suggest that the prohibitionist, in making all drinks illegal, compels men to drink whiskey, easily hidden.

"You tell your readers that 'True Temperance,' as you call it, consists in taking the mild stimulants—light beers and wines—and in barring whiskey, gin and so on.

"To support your argument you quote Germany and France, where everybody drinks beer and wine, and where drunkenness is rare.

"I do not pretend to know much about foreign countries. But America is not a foreign country. Isn't it true that in this country the man who begins by drinking beer or the light wines ends by drinking whiskey and gin and becoming a drunkard? Is there any actual fact that you can advance in support of your argument?"

We could give to our reader a good many arguments of our own, and we shall do so later—arguments based on dealings with drinking men, on travels and on sojourn in foreign countries.

What we shall give to this American, who wants the American point of view, is the authority of two Americans who deserve attention.

On Sunday last, in New York City, the *Evening Journal* organized a brilliant game of professional baseball for the amusement of the newsboys. Some fourteen thousand boys attended the game and spent a happy, hilarious afternoon in the open air.

The management of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club and of the New York American League Baseball Club volunteered their services.

They brought all of the members of both clubs to give the boys a happy day.

The members of the two teams, numbering some forty altogether, dined afterward at Shanley's, in New York City, as the guests of the *Evening Journal.*

When they were invited to dine they accepted with pleasure, but made certain stipulations as to the sort of dinner that baseball players in training ought to have.

It seems to us that the views of these baseball men are important. They handle highly-paid athletes—men on whose physical condition and sobriety depend the amusement of hundreds of thousands of citizens and the profits of two great baseball clubs.

The views of these men as to true temperance are set forth in the following letters addressed to the Editor of the *New York Evening Journal.*

The first letter is from Mr. C. H. Ebbets, president of the National League team, of Brooklyn. He says:

"NEW YORK, July 3, 1909.

"To the Managing Editor *New York Evening Journal:*

"Dear Sir—I accept with pleasure for my team the invitation to dine as the guests of the *Evening Journal.* We would request a simple dinner, with light beer and no other stimulant. That is our idea of the proper drink for athletes in training.

"Yours very truly,

"BROOKLYN NATIONAL BASEBALL CLUB.
"By C. H. Ebbetts."

The second letter is from Mr. John Burke, trainer of the New York American League baseball team. He says:

"To the Managing Editor *New York Evening Journal:*

"Dear Sir—The members of the New York American Club are very glad to amuse the newsboys by playing for them without any charge whatever. And we accept with pleasure the *Evening Journal's* kind invitation to dine after the game.

"May I suggest in regard to the dinner, that the men, while the baseball season is on, live very temperate lives. They do not any of them want to have spirits or any strong drinks on the table. If you will give them a good American dinner, with plain American beer, they will appreciate it. In every organization there are, of course, one or two men more or less tempted by alcohol. Our experience is that men can drink beer with safety, but that the stronger drinks are apt to start off a weaker man and make it difficult for him to keep in the condition that high class baseball demands.

"Yours very truly,

"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL CLUB.

"By John Burke, Trainer."

The *Evening Journal* has said, and will repeat, that whiskey is a drug and not a drink. Gin, brandy and all the highly alcoholic spirits are drugs, fit to be used only as medicine. They should be classed with cocaine, morphine, opium and so on, and sold under the restrictions that accompany the selling of dangerous drugs.

Our reader wants to know if all drinks are not alike, and if the man who drinks beer or light wines, to begin with, doesn't end up with gin and a drunkard's grave.

The two letters printed above answer the question, in our opinion. The two men who wrote these letters are responsible for the sobriety, for the absolute physical fitness of trained athletes, whose nerves, muscles and digestion must be in perfect working order.

They would no more allow their baseball players to drink whiskey or gin than they would allow them to smoke opium or use hasheesh.

They do not, however, forbid the men the use of the temperance drinks, and they request that a light beer be served with the men's dinner.

These managers of baseball players realize what our friends, the prohibitionists, ought to realize, that you cannot make men universally teetotalers, but you can make them temperate.

It is notorious that the Turks, while generally complying with the strict letter of their Prophet's inhibition touching wine, are more or less addicted to opium and other narcotics, to brandy, and to coffee in its most highly concentrated form.

It is of great importance to a republic not only to guard society against the oppression of its rulers, but to guard one part of society against the oppression of the other. Justice is the end of government; it is the end of civil society.—JAMES MADISON.

Ale for Harvard Athletes.

We print here a letter from William F. Garcelon, of No. 405 Sears Building, Boston, who wrote to a member of the staff of the Boston *American*. Mr. Garcelon is a graduate of Harvard and the "Graduate Manager of Athletics" at Harvard University. He is a lawyer, and for three years has been Republican floor leader in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Mr. Garcelon is himself a distinguished athlete. He says in his letter to the Boston *American* editor, regarding the use of stimulants in the training of Harvard teams:

DEAR SIR—I am glad to accede to your request for a few observations on the use of stimulants in the training of Harvard teams. Whiskey, gin, brandy and similar stimulants are never

used, except possibly in case of accident or fainting and then only in the smallest quantities. As a part of our training plans they have no place.

Ale is the only alcoholic drink that is given. This is given not regularly, but only after our contests, during which players may have been under a severe strain. For instance, in the Harvard-Dartmouth football game of 1908 the Harvard players lost an average of seven pounds a man. That evening at dinner each man who desired it was given a bottle of ale. This was not given him as a stimulant to make him feel better then, but as a food that is easily and rapidly assimilated.

By Monday all the players who remained at the training table had regained what they had lost. If a man preferred beer, there would be no objection to substituting that for ale. We never use light wines.

As you see, we do not seek a stimulant so much as we do a wholesome, nourishing food. Athletes are strong young animals and do not ordinarily need even such a mild stimulant as ale. Therefore, it is given to them only occasionally, and then after they have undergone a strain. In the case of football men, they usually have ale at the Saturday night dinner. So far as my observation goes, I would say that the evil of drinking among young men in college does not come through the drinking of beer, but through the drinking of cocktails, whiskey and strong wines. Young men who drink the latter are likely to become exhilarated and excited, lose their heads and commit excesses. The same effects do not follow the moderate drinking of beer.

I might call attention to the fact that there is much less drinking at Harvard than formerly. We hear very little in Boston about disturbances created by Harvard men. I attribute this to the fact that very few Harvard men indulge in hard drinks—perhaps due to the fact that the leaders among the student body frown upon and discourage foolish drinking.

We recommend this letter to intelligent citizens and lawmakers, and to the well meaning, but in our opinion misguided prohibitionists who compel the secret drinking of alcoholic poisons, because they can't prevent that, and they can prevent the use of milder stimulants.

This Harvard athlete and manager of athletics tells us that whiskey, gin, brandy, and so on, are used only as medicines, and then only in the smallest quantities. That is true, and it is also true, as he says, that ale or beer taken in moderation are foods "easily and rapidly assimilated."

It is also true, as he says, that drunkenness in colleges and elsewhere comes from the drinking of cocktails, whiskey and other alcoholic poisons.

Men who believe in real temperance should preach it, practice it, fight the alcoholic poisons, and crowd them out by making it easy to get light beers and light wines in respectable places, and difficult or impossible to get the drinks that are drugs and poisons.

From the moment beer began to be sold extensively in this country drunkenness diminished. In States where prohibition compels secret drinking, beer is driven out, whiskey substituted, and drunkenness increases.

Lawmakers who understand human nature should not be hypocrites, and the prohibitionist who would regulate others and unconsciously promote drunkenness, should not govern.—*From the New York Journal.*

I have long been of the opinion that gluttony is quite as much of a vice as drunkenness. Indeed, I believe that a careful inquiry would show it to be the consensus of opinion among medical men that intemperance in eating really has a more widespread and deleterious effect of stupefaction upon mind and body and carries a greater number of people to premature and obscure graves than drunkenness.—BISHOP BROWN, of Arkansas.

True Temperance.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STRONG SPIRITUOUS DRINKS AND THE MILDER STIMULANTS.

What is true temperance? It is as far from prohibition as it is from drunkenness. The drunkard is reckless of the feelings of others. With the mania for drink upon him, he forgets the needs of his family, and his own duty and honor.

The prohibitionist is as intemperate in his way as the drunkard, and he acts as unwisely. Temperance has not increased because of the work of the prohibitionist, but in spite of it.

The man who drinks too much and who can become a total abstainer is fortunate. Some do that of their own free will—but not all the prohibitionists in the world could force it upon them.

The prohibitionist feels that he has a right to compel the majority to agree with him. He succeeds sometimes in driving out of use the drinks that are really temperate, the light wines and the beers. He forces the drinker who will drink to take whiskey or gin, which easily hid are convenient for secret traffic.

Prohibition emphasizes and intensifies drunkenness, it never cures. In a prohibition State you may see a workingman lying beside the road, dead drunk, stupefied, pockets empty and a whiskey bottle lying, empty, beside him also. That is the sort of thing you see in prohibition territory. You see it in Maine, in Kansas. The sight is familiar to everybody who has traveled in a prohibition State.

Compare that miserable drunkard, the victim of prohibition, with the workingman in Germany on Sunday, or any day, taking his glass of beer, or the workingman in France taking his glass of wine, temperately, with his family, and unmolested!

The light wines and the beers that men have always taken—and that they surely will take, in moderation, for centuries to come—represent true temperance. Whiskey, gin and the prohibition that drives men to the secret whiskey bottle represent intemperance.

It is intemperate to drink the highly alcoholic poisons that destroy the mind and the body. It is intemperate in the prohibitionist to say to other men: "You shall not have your wine or beer, because I and my friends have suffered through whiskey."

This question of temperance has got to be fought out in this country and settled along lines of common sense. Those that discuss it and deal with it must know their subject. The fact that a man or a woman has had a son turn out a drunkard does not by any means indicate the man's or the woman's right or capacity for making laws to regulate the drink traffic. On the contrary, the man whose son has turned out a drunkard has before him the living evidence of the fact that he, the father, does not understand the drink question. Let the prohibitionists ask themselves how many of the most hopeless young drunkards in the early twenties are the sons of prohibition fathers—boys that were brought up under the strict intemperate law of prohibition? Boys that if they drank had to drink in secret—boys that became drunkards as soon as they had a chance. It is the same in prohibition families as in prohibition States, and statistics prove it.

Prohibition compels secret drinking, and it results in excessive drinking, when the prohibition becomes ineffective.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL'S REPORT.

Count Skarzynski, representing the allied temperance organizations of France, Russia, Germany and some other countries, is just leaving the United States after a six months' visit. He came here officially from Russia to investigate conditions in the drink traffic. His investigations will result in a report to the effect that prohibition, the effort to make entire communities total abstainers against their will, increases drunkenness, changes beer and light wine drinkers into whiskey drinkers, and demoralizes communities.

The attention of those who want to see real temperance is directed to a statement made by Count Skarzynski to this newspaper. He had just said that there was practically no drunkenness in St. Petersburg, and added, "You know that the government in Russia controls absolutely the sale of vodka, which is our equivalent for whiskey. It is a government monopoly, sold by government agents under very strict restrictions. Those that sell it are government employees paid a salary; they make no profit on the vodka, so they have no object in increasing sales. The Russian Government makes an annual profit of two hundred and fifty millions a year out of the vodka monopoly, yet it works to make the people temperate by doing what it can to discourage the use of vodka."

For instance, in St. Petersburg, from 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the government prohibits the sale of vodka absolutely.

But there is no interruption in the sale of light wines or light beer. And the people do not get drunk on Sunday. It is the vodka that makes them drunk. Light wines and beer do not hurt them.

What the Russian Government does on Sunday the intelligent people in America, the friends of true temperance, ought to do every day in the year.

The mild stimulants, beers and light wines, are the temperate drinks of temperate men and temperate nations. In moderation they are beneficial, and their use tends to make men temperate and moderate.

The man who leads a strictly normal life, who is not overworked, and not overtired, can perhaps get along with no stimulant whatever, if he has great strength of mind.

But if he works very hard, and breaks himself down, he is actually compelled to build himself up on a normal, temperate drink.

Ninety per cent. of all men, and probably 99 per cent., will drink stimulants more or less. If you pass laws that make it impossible for them to get the mild stimulants openly, they will get the violent, poisonous drinks secretly, and you make them drunkards.

Make it very easy for the hardworking man to get his light beer openly, sociably, every day in the year. Enable the sedentary man, the clerk, the man whose muscles and liver are sluggish, to take his glass of light red wine or white wine.

Realize that education and self-control mean temperance. Bigotry, intolerance, control of a majority by the minority, will cause secret drunkenness, and never true temperance.—*Abridged from the New York American.*

Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny.—EDMUND BURKE.

It Does Make a Difference What You Drink.

Interesting proof of the fact that it does make a difference what you drink will be found in all statistics as to the use of alcohol.

Take the three nations, Russia, America and France. Everybody knows that the Russian moujik drinks vodka, which is pure alcohol mixed with a little water, and when he starts to drink he drinks until he can't stand. There is infinitely more drunkenness in Russia than in America.

And in America, because this is the whiskey and cocktail drinking country, there is a great deal more drunkenness than there is in France.

Since Russia is more drunken than America, and America more drunken than France, the uninformed man would take it for granted that the Russians absorb more alcohol per capita than the Americans, and the Americans more alcohol per capita than the French.

The reverse is the fact.

In Russia the consumption of alcohol is three litres (a litre is a little more than a quart) per capita.

In the United States the consumption of alcohol is eight litres per capita.

And in France the consumption per capita is sixteen litres.

Yet there is less drunkenness in France than in America, and less in America than in Russia.

That is due to the fact that the Frenchman drinks his sixteen litres of alcohol per capita in the form of light wines and beers; he is not poisoned, he is not made drunk.

In the United States, where there is more drunkenness, a great part of the alcohol is swallowed in the

form of whiskey, gin, etc., but, fortunately, a considerable part is taken in the shape of light beer and native wine, and that fact helps to save the situation.

In Russia the one drink is the poisonous vodka, purer, it is true, than the average American whiskey, not quite as high in alcohol as the average American whiskey, but a highly alcoholic drink, more than 40 per cent. pure alcohol.

And in Russia the consumption of light wine and light beer amounts practically to nothing, therefore Russia is a drunken country.

The Russian will tell you that when a person starts to drink vodka he gets drunk and stays drunk as long as his money lasts. He will sell his goods to get more of the poison.

And everybody in America knows how often that happens in a lesser degree to the unfortunate whiskey drinker.

It never happens to the German, whose drink is light beer; to the Frenchman, whose drink is a light, natural wine.

If the Russian Government would abolish the sale of vodka, substituting light wine and beer, drunkenness would disappear, the people would be happier and more prosperous, even though the actual consumption of alcohol should increase from three litres, the present consumption, to sixteen or twenty litres per capita.

If in America we should prohibit or effectually discourage the sale of poisonous alcoholic drinks, whiskey, gin and brandy, clean out the dives, put common sense and respect for the rights of others into the heads of the violent prohibitionists, we should have the true temperance of France, of Germany, and of Italy, progressing constantly with the intelligence of the people.—*From the New York Journal.*

How to Get True Temperance.

Temperance people will never come from prohibition, from the attempt of a minority to coerce a majority of the people.

The truly temperate man is the man who controls himself, not the man who is controlled by somebody else, not the man compelled by a lawmaking minority to do what he ought to do.

For many years the world has grown gradually more temperate; drunkenness has gradually diminished. Less than two hundred years ago drunkenness was not only tolerated, but rather admired among the greatest men, the directors of governments. But now it is tolerated nowhere and only pitied in the gutter.

With this wonderful change for the better prohibition has had nothing whatever to do. Maine, the prohibition State, suffers from drunkenness, from the effects of poisonous drink, highly charged with alcohol, more perhaps than any State in the Union. Maine, the prohibition State, is cursed with a great body of secret drunkards, because temperate, open drinking of mild beverages is prevented by law, and whiskey drinking is made compulsory and encouraged. Prohibition must have that effect everywhere.

It is painful to say anything that might offend or discourage the earnest prohibitionist. There are no better men or women living than those sincerely trying to help their fellow creatures and to discourage excessive drinking.

But if the man who now tries to encourage temperance by force and prohibition is sincere, so was the man sincere who once tried to make people religious by the rack and the thumbscrew and other violent measures.

It is necessary to talk freely on the question of prohibition. The temperate nations are the nations

that drink the mild beverages, the light natural wines and beers. The intemperate nations are the nations that drink the fiery spirituous liquors—whiskey, gin, brandy, vodka.

Prohibition drives out by law the bulky, light, harmless drinks of temperate people—wines and beers. It compels men who will drink to take the whiskies and gin, the concentrated stimulants easily hidden and of which a small amount produces drunkenness.

In Maine, per capita, there is ten times more drunkenness than there is in France. In Maine, prohibition rules and the law says that no man shall buy anything to drink.

In France there exists temperance and no prohibition. The French Government in public placards, and by education at government expense, denounces the use of highly alcoholic drinks. And it encourages and even subsidizes the production and the sale of light natural wines.

If to-morrow you should establish prohibition in France, if you forbade the public selling of light, harmless stimulants that the people have always taken, and always will take, you would drive out the use of the light wines that produce a temperate race, and you would compel the use of whiskies, gin and other drinks that produce drunkenness.

So it is in Germany, where all the people, from time immemorial, have been temperate drinkers of light, wholesome beers, with a very small percentage of alcohol. There is infinitely less drunkenness in Germany, where prohibition is never heard of, than in Maine or in Kansas, our two most distinguished prohibition States. There is infinitely less drunkenness, less crime and disorder due to drink in Germany,

France or Italy, where the people are temperate and where everybody drinks the really temperate drinks, than in any one of our Southern States recently devoted to prohibition. Prohibition in Germany would mean driving out harmless beers, which do not lead to intoxication. But prohibition would not stop men from drinking. It would compel them to give up beer, which cannot well be hidden, and replace it with schnapps, the German substitute for whiskey.

History proves that teetotalism is fatal to a race. Examples, India and Turkey. While a man is temperate himself and, if he chooses, leading the life of a teetotaler, he ought to realize that he has no right to force his will upon another. He ought to read history intelligently, to study other countries intelligently, and know that there is no such thing as real temperance based upon prohibition.—*Arthur Brisbane, in the New York Journal.*

The use of liquor does not decline proportionately with the extension of the prohibition territory, and a gallon sold in defiance of law carries, all things considered, rather larger potentialities of harm than a gallon sold in conformity with law.—SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Foreign Regulation Systems.

BEER RECOGNIZED AS A TEMPERANCE AGENT.

Some of the most advanced systems of dealing with the drink business in Europe will pay examination. The oldest and most talked-about is the so-called Gothenburg system, now extensively adopted in Sweden. The retail traffic in spirits is placed in the

hands of public corporations, the profits, after deducting 5 per cent. on the capital invested, going to public purposes. The public spirit shops are very few in number and unattractive, where a man goes in and takes his dram and leaves. He can buy all he wants by the bottle in other places, not to be used on the premises. This company control does not extend to beer and wine, which are not considered in the same class with spirits. Neither does it extend to any spirits and wines containing less than 25 per cent. of alcohol. Local option obtains largely in the country districts, but does not cover the sale of beer or light wines.

In Norway this system has been modified, but is in the main similar. The number of spirit shops is very small—in Bergen, the principal city, one to over 3,300 of population—in the greater part of the rural districts there are none. But a popular highly fortified wine, called läddevin, is imported and extensively sold, not being controlled by the "companies." Beer and light wines are free, the public places where they are consumed paying merely an occupation tax and being under police control like all other stores and shops, except in country districts where prohibition partly prevails.

In Sweden and Norway the consumption of spirits at the public bars has greatly decreased, but there are conflicting estimates of the amounts of strong drink consumed that do not come under the "companies." Beer is becoming more popular, being considered an agent of temperance. There is believed to have been a great diminution of public drunkenness.

THE SWISS SYSTEM.

Switzerland has a government monopoly of the traffic in spirits, leaving beer and light wines free.

The consumption of spirits has been almost cut in two and their quality greatly improved. "Temperance restaurants" sell beer and wine as a matter of course, but no spirits. Absinthe has been recently prohibited.

THE DUTCH SYSTEM.

Holland has no government monopoly and does nothing to eliminate or curtail private profit. It has three classes of licenses—one to sell "soft" drinks, one at a nominal fee to sell nothing stronger than beer and light wines, a third to sell spirits and all other drinks. The number of the third class licenses is very small and the fee comparatively very high. As in the other countries, the laws are strictly enforced. Holland is being rapidly weaned from the gin habit, and the new law, only a few years in force, is seemingly doing wonders for temperance.

THE DANISH SYSTEM.

Denmark has freed all beer containing not more than 2¼ per cent. by weight of alcohol, so that such beverages pay no tax or license fees. The temperance societies secured the passage of this law and have built "Temperance Homes" all over the country, having restaurants, reading and billiard rooms, and halls for meetings, social gatherings, dances, etc., at all of which these light beers are served together with chocolate, coffee, etc. In rural communities where no halls are available, the school houses are used for these purposes. The consumption of spirits has been greatly reduced, while the use of beer, and especially the tax-free kinds, is advancing. The arrests for drunkenness in Copenhagen, a much bigger city than Gothenburg and known as a pleasure-loving place, where the greatest freedom exists in the sale of alcoholic bever-

ages, and even on Sundays the hours are the same as on week-days, are sixteen to 1,000 of population, as against fifty-two in Gothenburg.

Through all these systems—the only ones that, as far as Government interference is concerned, have had any measure of success in diminishing intemperance—there runs one common principle, viz.: The encouragement of the mild drinks as a temperance measure. Some make that principle the leading one, and they seem the most successful. Others make it second in importance, and they seem to be less successful than the former, though still more so than all other countries.—*From The Drink Question, by H. E. O. Heinemann.*

Under local option many persons who are not Prohibitionists habitually vote for no-license in the place where they live, or where their business is carried on. Persons who object to public bars, although they use alcoholic drinks themselves, may also support a local no-license system. By forethought, such persons can get their own supplies from neighboring places where license prevails. If their supplies should be cut off, they might vote differently.—COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

How Belgium Regards Beer.

Extract from a report of the Belgian Secretary of the Treasury relative to the law of 1897 abolishing taxes on beer, wine and cider. "By removing local taxes produced from beer, wine and cider, the law naturally lowers the price of these beverages and increases their consumption, thus serving the interests of public health by substituting these healthful beverages for ardent spirits."

New York "Tribune" Makes Plea for Beer.

At the brewers' convention at Atlantic City (June, 1909) stress was laid by several speakers on the idea that beer is the foe of inebriety and that the displacement of strong liquors by the milder beverage would be a step in social progress, which those who most lament the curse of drunkenness ought to welcome. There is undoubtedly something in the contention that it is unjust to couple beer with the stronger liquors in attacks on the drink evil. Beer is an essentially innocuous beverage. When made pure and sold in good condition it is not harmful to the drinker, and it is not a breeder of disorder. Were it the recognized custom here to separate liquor dealers into various classes, licensing some to sell beer and others to deal in stronger drinks, much lower charges being made for beer licenses, a great improvement in good order in drinking places would result and the evil consequences of the liquor traffic, direct and incidental, would be greatly diminished. Our present system of a general license for all liquors prevents a specialization which would greatly increase the proportion of drinking places in which there would be no great encouragement of intoxication and of the tendencies to disturbance and crime which follow it.

If the brewers could cut loose from the distilling interests and demonstrate that beer saloons and beer gardens can be conducted with a minimum of disorder and a maximum of innocent enjoyment, the public would undoubtedly soon come to discriminate among purveyors of liquors and not allow the better class to suffer from the sins of the less deserving. The sale of beer apart from other liquors should be favored by license concessions. The brewers themselves could also do much both to promote temperance and to extend

their business by producing and having competently handled an article which would be recognized as equal to the German beers. German beer is rich in nourishment and almost non-alcoholic, and is for most persons both a food and a tonic. The wider use here of equally good brews would educate the American public up to German standards and might greatly discourage our present overuse of harmful intoxicants.—*New York Tribune.*

The executive power in our government is not the only, perhaps not even the principal, object of my solicitude. The tyranny of the legislature is really the danger most to be feared. And will continue to be so for many years to come.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Gary Workmen Demand Beer.

Workmen at the Gary steel plants declare that beer is a necessity and that unless they be allowed to purchase what they need in Gary they will go where the beverage may be had.

Since the closing of "blind pigs," which were running in defiance of the law, which provides there shall be no saloons until next spring, there has been much dissatisfaction among the workmen. Scores of the men have left town and gone to work in South Chicago, Indiana Harbor, and other cities in the Calumet steel belt, where this necessary liquor is yet to be had.

The situation is becoming quite serious and in addition to the steel mill officials facing a labor shortage, Gary merchants fear a loss of business. Steps have been taken to obviate the difficulty. F. P. Deem, a Gary merchant, circulated a petition and obtained the

signatures of merchants and hundreds of steel workers who ask Mayor Knotts to permit the delivery of beer to private houses. It is feared that the mayor will disregard this petition as he has employed additional police and instructed Chief Martin to prevent the importation of beer.

Many of the workmen declare that if Knotts had not permitted dives to be run, the saloons would not have been abolished and there would now be no beer famine.--*From the Chicago Tribune, August* 10, 1909.

Nothing is more foolish, nothing more utterly at variance with sound policy than to enact a law which, by reason of conditions surrounding the community, is incapable of enforcement. Such instances are sometimes presented by sumptuary laws, by which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under penalties in localities where the public sentiment of the immediate community does not and will not sustain the enforcement of the law. In such cases the legislation usually is the result of agitation by the people in the country districts who are determined to make their fellow citizens in the city better. The enactment of the law comes through the country representatives, who form a majority of the Legislature, but the enforcement of the law is among the people who are generally opposed to its enactment, and under such circumstances the law is a dead letter. * * * *The constant violation or neglect of any law leads to a demoralization of all laws.*—FROM "FOUR ASPECTS OF CIVIC DUTY," by HON. WM. H. TAFT.

Prohibition.

A MENACE TO AMERICAN LIBERTIES—ITS CRIMES, FAILURES AND FOLLIES.

The intolerance of prohibition is the same quality in kind as the intolerance of Puritanism. Both are as hostile to liberty as darkness is to light. Both have their animating spirit in that principle of tyrannic bigotry which would impose its rule upon all men, which is constantly active in one form or another, and against which eternal vigilance is the only safeguard.

This intolerant curse of Puritanism—the true parent and ancestor of modern prohibition—prevailed during a brief period of English history, leaving such bitter lessons as mankind will never forget. The Seventeenth Century had the Puritan: the Twentieth century has the Prohibitionist.

Liberty is the mother of arts—especially personal liberty, for paradoxical though it seem, personal liberty may exist where there is very little political liberty or indeed none at all. This was the case under some of the Cæsars, under many European princes at the time of the Renaissance or revival of arts and learning, and during the splendid despotism of Louis XIV. Hence the fact that these and similar periods, devoid of political liberty, were yet marked by many productions of literary genius and by great progress in the arts, need not be viewed as an anomaly. We can at least assure ourselves that there was a large measure of personal liberty in those times; that popular life was free, even though severed from the realm of politics and government; that men were not so

dogged and harassed by a jealous tyranny in their daily lives as to be incapable of that sense of freedom which is no less necessary to the appreciation than to the production of art.

It is clear, then, that the liberal arts are intimately related to and dependent upon personal liberty—the artistic spirit can not work in chains. Feeling this to be true, the Puritans made ruthless war upon both, and in consequence of their savage zeal, art did not again raise its head in England for more than a hundred years. Let us quote a paragraph from Macaulay:

"Sculpture fared as ill as painting. Nymphs and Graces, the work of Ionian chisels, were delivered over to Puritan stone-masons to be made decent. Against the lighter vices the ruling faction made war with a zeal little tempered by humanity or by common sense. Sharp laws were passed against betting. It was enacted that adultery should be punished with death. The illicit intercourse of the sexes, even where neither violence nor seduction was imputed, where no public scandal was given, where no conjugal right was violated, was made a misdemeanor. Public amusements, from the masques which were exhibited at the mansions of the great down to the wrestling contests and grinning matches on village greens, were vigorously attacked. One ordinance directed that all the Maypoles in England should forthwith be hewn down. Another proscribed all theatrical diversions. The playhouses were to be dismantled, the spectators fined, the actors whipped at the cart's tail. Rope-dancing, puppet shows, bowls, horse-racing, were regarded with no friendly eye. But bear-baiting, then a favorite diversion of high and low, was the abomination which most strongly stirred the wrath of the austere sectaries. It is to be remarked that their antipathy to this sport had nothing in common with the feeling which has in our own time induced the legislature to interfere for the purpose of protecting beasts against the wanton cruelty of men. The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

At last Puritanism attempted its crowning outrage upon and invasion of personal liberty when, in 1664. the Long Parliament ordered that Christmas Day should be strictly observed as a fast and (again quoting the historian) "that all men should pass it in bemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had so often committed on that day, by romping under the mistletoe, eating boar's head and drinking ale flavored with roasted apples."

Public hatred of this act was expressed in formidable riots. The people long remembered it with bitter resentment and the Puritan paid dearly on the day of reckoning.

History furnishes numerous examples that of all possible forms of tyranny none has been always deemed so galling and offensive as that which invades the sacred province of personal liberty; or, in other words, which seeks to interfere with, to regulate and control the reserved and natural rights of the individual. Such is the officious tyranny that would meddle with matters of dress and diet concerning which the individual is properly absolute and, as the saying goes, a law unto himself; assuming, of course, that his personal habits in the way of eating and drinking and clothing himself do not constitute a nuisance to his neighbor or the community.

Among the natural rights of men—those innate prerogatives conceded by the general voice of mankind—none is more deeply founded, none more vigilantly cherished, more jealously defended and more truly incontestable than this. Yet it is this inalienable right of humanity which the zealots of Prohibition would take away.

A great historian has said that even a despotism may be long tolerated if it have wisdom enough to

abstain from those oppressions that drive men mad. To this category surely belong such intolerable violations of personal rights as are comprehended under the policy of prohibition. If there is anything better calculated to drive men mad than a system which thwarts the indulgence of their natural appetites, it has heretofore escaped the notice of history. We do not go so far as to say that prohibition has taken out the first caveat of this ingeniously perverted instrument for goading men to desperation, but it is certainly entitled to all the lapsed rights of the original patentees. The principle of prohibition, as we have already sufficiently shown, is the same as that of the worst despotisms which have disfigured the annals of humanity. It is the complete negation of personal liberty and the exact antithesis of natural right. Yet this and nothing less than this is put forward as a public policy, and in some quarters executed as such, in a country where liberty is solemnly guaranteed to the humblest citizen!

When the final chapter of the history of prohibition comes to be written—and Time is even now at work upon it—the Great American Fraud will appear in its true significance. Men will then wonder how it was possible that an idea so repugnant to the spirit of liberty could have become naturalized on American soil. Even greater will be their astonishment that a fanaticism which was honestly accepted and believed in by so small a fraction of the people, should sometimes have succeeded in imposing its detestable rule upon large communities. Not less will they cease to marvel when the true explanation dawns upon them —that hypocrisy had gone hand in hand with intolerance to promote this unworthy cause; that public men had been coerced into giving their support to that

against which their conscience revolted; that the whip of bigotry had availed far more than the tongue of logic or persuasion in securing its brief ascendancy; that men had voted it into power while knowing it to be a Wrong and a Lie and secretly purposing to violate laws of their own making; that it had corrupted the public morality, debauched the legislature and soiled the process of the courts; finally, that no cause ever championed by men had been indebted for its partial success in so large a degree to the baser elements of human nature.

Prohibition Record Up to Date.

Maine—Adopted prohibition in 1846; repealed in 1856; re-enacted prohibition in 1858. Not enforced.

New Hampshire—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1903.

Vermont—Adopted in 1850; repealed in 1903.

Massachusetts—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1868; readopted in 1869; repealed in 1875.

Rhode Island—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1863; readopted in 1886; repealed in 1889.

Connecticut—Adopted in 1854; repealed in 1872.

New York—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Ohio—Adopted in 1851; annulled by a license tax law.

Indiana—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Michigan—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1875.

Illinois—Adopted in 1851; repealed in 1853.

Wisconsin—Adopted in 1855; vetoed by governor.

Iowa—Adopted partial prohibition in 1855; full prohibition in 1884; mulct law in 1893.

Nebraska—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1858.

Kansas—Constitutional amendment in 1880.

North Dakota—Constitutional provision in 1890.

South Dakota.—Constitutional provision in 1890; repealed in 1896.

Georgia—Adopted prohibition in 1907.

Oklahoma—Adopted prohibition in 1907.

Alabama—Adopted prohibition in 1908.

Mississippi—Adopted prohibition in 1908.

Tennessee—Adopted prohibition in 1909.

North Carolina—Adopted prohibition in 1909.

"A Tree Is Known By Its Fruits."

The habitual disregard of the prohibitory law engenders disrespect for all law.

It benumbs the moral sense and leads to evasion, subterfuge and hypocrisy, resulting not infrequently in perjury.

Its blighting effect on the material prosperity of the people is strongly marked.

It cuts off from communities the revenue derived from the liquor business without lessening the evils of intemperance.

It largely increases public expense in the vain effort to enforce the law.

It adds seriously to the burden of taxation.

It depreciates the value of real estate and throws many out of employment.

It discourages investment. Capital has learned to shun prohibition localities.

It is tyrannical and interferes unwarrantably with the rights of the citizen.

The long list of States which have tried and repudiated prohibition shows it to be destructive of moral welfare and prosperity.

Prohibition is wrong in theory, because force is not a proper or successful instrument of moral reform. It is impracticable and results in the free and unregulated traffic in liquors. It does not prohibit. Experience everywhere demonstrates that regulation which can be made effective is better than prohibition, which cannot be enforced.

It drives away many citizens and prevents others from immigrating to the State, and thus checks growth in population. The United States census shows that two States have decreased in population. These two —Maine and New Hampshire—were prohibition States. This might seem accidental if it were not given significance by the more general fact that all States, without exception, which have adopted prohibitory laws, have increased in population less rapidly after their adoption than before, and also by the fact that in a majority of the States the repeal of the law was followed by an increased percentage of growth in population over that enjoyed by them under prohibition. Among States similarly situated geographically, and with the same density of population per square mile, the prohibition States have shown, during the period in which they were subject to the law, an increase in population much smaller than that of the non-prohibition States.

Prohibition's Disastrous History.

During the decade immediately preceding the Civil War, a great "temperance wave" swept over the country. Within a period of five years, eight States, viz., the six New England States, Michigan and Nebraska, adopted prohibition. New York, Indiana and Wisconsin also enacted prohibitory laws, which,

however, never went into effect, having been declared unconstitutional by the highest courts in those States.

Now, again, after a lapse of fifty years, the country is witnessing another "temperance wave," which has already risen higher than its predecessor. Nor is the end yet in sight. While in some sections of the country, the "wave" has spent its force and appears to be receding, in other sections it is increasing in volume and strength. There are, at present, eight States in which statutory prohibition obtains—four in the South, three in the West and one in New England. Under the local option system, a number of other States are being prohibitionized on the instalment plan. Not long ago it was estimated that saloons were being closed at the rate of thirty a day—nearly 11,000 a year.

The prohibition leaders boast that, while ten years ago there were only six million people living in "dry" territory, there are now thirty-eight million. If prohibition and temperance be the same thing, we are certainly making prodigious strides toward the millennium. But sober-minded people have no faith in the professions and promises of prohibitionists. Fifty years ago, the leaders of the crusade thought they saw the dawn of the perfect day, when there would not be a dram shop nor a drunkard in all the land. They were confident that the problem of intemperance, which had perplexed and baffled mankind for thousands of years, was as good as solved. The great dragon was about to be slain and his dead carcass hurled into the bottomless pit. But it turned out to be all a dream. The dragon was not slain; he was not even seriously wounded. If he disappeared at all, it was only to betake himself to the cellar to await the passing of the storm. In the course of a few years, the "temperance

wave" passed away, and the frenzy and hysteria that caused it, and was caused by it, died out.

The crusade not only did not solve the liquor problem, but it complicated the problem with new difficulties. The States that adopted the prohibitory system soon found themselves confronted with two evils instead of one, the old disease of intemperance and the new "remedy" of prohibition. And now, the successors of the men that rallied around the standard of Neal Dow are making precisely the same promises and predictions that were made of old. They assure us that the present movement means business. They prophesy that this wave will not subside until it has swept over every foot of American soil and has done to the "rum" traffic what Jehovah did to the Egyptians in the Red Sea. * * *

No legislative system has ever been more extensively nor fairly tested than that of prohibition. During the last sixty years it has been tried on the State-wide scale in many different sections of the country and under the most diverse social and political conditions, the periods of trial ranging from three years in Nebraska to fifty-three years in Vermont. By its record, by what it has done and by what it has not done, prohibition must be judged. On every page of that record, from beginning to end, are written the words, failure, folly, farce. Nowhere and at no time, in all its history, has prohibition accomplished a single one of its avowed objects. Nowhere has it abolished the liquor traffic; nowhere has it prevented the consumption of liquor nor lessened the evil of intemperance. Neither as a State-wide system nor under local option has prohibition ever made the slightest contribution toward the solution of the liquor problem. The one solitary service that it has rendered to society

is that of furnishing a warning example of the supreme folly of attempting to legislate virtue into men's lives.

There could be no stronger evidence of the failure of prohibition than the fact that seven of the eight States that adopted the system fifty years ago, have since abandoned it and gone back to the policy of license and regulation. The people of these States adopted prohibition in good faith. They honestly and earnestly desired to wipe out intemperance. They realized that intemperance was directly or indirectly the cause of much crime, poverty and disease; that it was a financial burden on the State; and that it was a hindrance to material prosperity and to moral progress. They thought it was a better policy to abolish than to license and regulate a traffic that seemed to them to be the root and source of this evil. Now, to claim that prohibition was even measurably successful in these States, that it accomplished even a little good, is to insult the intelligence of the people of New England. No sensible person can believe that these seven States would have deliberately repudiated a system that they had adopted in high hopes and with high moral purpose, if they had found that that system was making for sobriety, prosperity and good citizenship.

In view of the fact that it is always easier to secure the enactment than the repeal of laws of a reputed moral purpose, the repudiation of prohibition by these States is all the more significant. The only conclusion consistent with reason and common sense is that the people, after years of bitter experience, found that they had built on false hopes, and that conditions were not only no better but far worse under prohibition than they had been under the license system.—*Rev. Wm. A. Wasson.*

Who Pays the Taxes?

The brewers, distillers and allied industries annually pay in revenue to State and Federal Governments more than $250,000,000.00. The same industries pay an additional tax on real estate, personal property and city licenses of more than $70,000,000.00.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

343 Prohibition towns have a tax rate of..$2.54

846 License towns have a tax rate of.... 1.58

Tax rate in prohibition towns averages 61 per cent. more than in license towns.

The above figures were gathered from towns in 41 States where conditions other than excise were equal. They conclusively prove that prohibition creates higher taxes and generally adds to the cost of living.

One year after Atlanta was voted "dry" the tax rate increased 40 per cent.

In 29 Kansas towns under State-wide prohibition the tax rate is as high as $5.63 on $100.

In Birmingham, Ala., with the advent of prohibition the city authorities were compelled to place a special tax on every class of business from blacking boots to the public utility corporations, said tax ranging from $2.50 to $15,000.

In most places where prohibitory legislation has been enacted a deficit has followed, public buildings have been neglected because there was no money in the treasury to keep them up, schools have been closed or at best run on short time, and the public debt has increased at a startling rate.

Every man is free to do that which he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man.—HERBERT SPENCER.

How Prohibition Brings Law Into Contempt.

Judges know how rapidly the value of the oath sinks in courts where violation of the prohibition laws is a frequent charge, and how habitual perjury becomes tolerated by respected people. The city politicians know still better how closely blackmail and corruption hang together, in the social psychology, with the enforcement of laws that strike against the belief and traditions of wider circles. The public service becomes degraded, the public conscience becomes dulled. And can there be any doubt that disregard of law is the most dangerous psychological factor in our present-day American civilization? It is not lynch law which is the worst; the crimes against life are twenty times more frequent than in Europe, and as for the evils of commercial life which have raised the wrath of the whole well-meaning nation in late years, has not disregard of law been their real source? In a popular melodrama the sheriff says solemnly: "I stand here for the law"; and when the other shouts in reply, "I stand for common sense!" night after night the public breaks out into jubilant applause. To foster this immoral negligence of law by fabricating hasty, ill-considered laws in a hysterical mood, laws which almost tempt toward a training in violation of them, is surely a dangerous experiment in social psychology. —*Prof. Münsterberg.*

Forget not, I pray you, the rights of personal freedom. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions. Seek not to enforce upon your brother by legislative enactment the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his will.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Is Prohibition Good for the State?

In the light of common sense and human experience there can be but one answer: No.

Someone has defined history as philosophy teaching by example. Surely there has been no lack of such teaching as to the effects and consequences of prohibition wherever tried in this country.

Among the States which have made a more or less disastrous trial of prohibition and have abandoned it for license, we may name Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

These members of our commonwealth have, at different times but with almost equal emphasis, answered the question propounded above: they have replied that prohibition was not good for them.

But why was prohibition not good for them?

Prohibition did not benefit the States named, and cannot benefit any State, for certain moral and material reasons. On the contrary, it did them great and positive harm.

Let us first barely glance at the moral evils wrought by prohibition—evils which it must always produce, as the tree beareth fruit according to its kind.

Prohibition refuses to recognize natural laws, and it has therefore failed even where every condition and circumstance seemed to favor it.

Prohibition is the parent of illicit traffic, which enormously aggravates the drink evil. It is a violation of the American spirit and a contradiction of our theory of government.

It is an axiom that laws which are not founded in right and reason can never be enforced. The habitual disregard for prohibitory statutes wherever they are

presumed to be in force, tends to create and foster disrespect for all law.

On this very point the Committee of Fifty (headed by such men as President Eliot of Harvard, Bishop Potter, Seth Low, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Dr. Felix Adler, Prof. W. O. Atwater, and Richard Watson Gilder) has made a searching report in which they say:

"There has been concurrent evil of prohibitory legislation. The efforts to enforce it during forty years have had some unlooked for effects on public respect for courts, judicial proceedings, oaths and laws in general, and for officers of the law, legislators and public servants."

The Committee goes on to point out that "the public has seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual lawbreakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligencies and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling, and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and reasonable public expectation. Through an agitation which has always had a moral end, these immoralities have been developed and made conspicuous."

Finally this eminent and unimpeachable Committee reaches these conclusions which would seem to settle decisively the moral side of the question:

"Almost every sort of liquor legislation creates some specific evil in politics."

"Legislation to secure the ends of prohibition intensifies political dissensions, incites to social strife and abridges the public sense of self-respecting liberty."

"It cannot be positively affirmed that any one kind of liquor legislation has been more successful than any other in promoting real temperance."

So much for the greater moral evils that attend prohibition and testify significantly that it is by no means "good for the State." We have said nothing of the secret drinking, the addiction to baneful drugs, the crime-breeding "speak-easies" and similar nameless dives, the special crop of evils for the individual and the home, which are equally chargeable to prohibition. These are indeed known of all men and ask no commentary.

Now as to the material side of the question, "Is prohibition good for the State?" This in truth is even easier to answer and claims a more emphatic negative. A very few facts and figures will suffice to establish our position.

It is, of course, to be taken for granted that the State is not indifferent to its material prosperity or to any conditions injuriously affecting the same. Such a condition is brought about speedily and inevitably under prohibition. The *North American Review*, a conservative authority, says on this point:

"The States of the Union, without exception, which have adopted prohibitory laws, either in whole or in part, have either experienced a material decrease in their population, or have fallen very far behind the other States in their growth.

"In 906 towns located in 33 different States, 644 of them under prohibition or local option laws and, of course, legally permitting no liquor to be sold in them, the average tax rate on each $100.00 of valuation in 1902 was $2.43 in the prohibition towns, and $1.59 in the towns where liquor is permitted. The average, therefore, was 59 per cent. higher in the prohibition than in the licensed towns. A similar investigation gives like results as to rents and real estate values in such localities."

North, south, east and west, wherever prohibition gets a foothold, the immediate and certain results are increased taxes, stagnation of business and decline of local prosperity. Increase of population is conceded

to be "good for the State." Well, Maine is the oldest, the banner prohibition State. Her population in 1860 was 21.2 to the square mile; thirty years later it was 21.7. How is that for prohibition?

Is pauperism "good for the State?" Sparsely populated Maine, "all dry," at least in theory, has 163 out of every 100,000 of its people living in almshouses, while thickly populated license New Jersey has only 94 in the same proportion.

So we begin to see that the tangible, material fruits of prohibition are loss of population, economic ruin and misery, pauperism, discontent and crime. None of these things is, however, "good for the State," and in all of them the prohibition States have achieved the head of the column.

Finally, prohibition deprives the State of enormous revenue by which many public institutions of social, charitable and educational utility are maintained. This revenue cannot otherwise be supplied without working great hardship to the people and inviting a train of economic disorders.

Perhaps the Fathers of our country knew what was "good for the State." It is certain, at any rate, that Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, with the majority of our early lawmakers, favored and sought by legislation to foster the native wine and brewing industries. And it may be pointed out that in more than one crisis of our history the public revenue derived from these has proved exceedingly "good for the State."

Prohibition Keeps Maine Poor.

The following item, credited to the Bangor *News*, recently appeared in the New York *Sun:*

"The total cost of the Enforcement Commission created by the Sturgis law, passed by the legislature of 1905, from

the beginning of the present year to the first of this month has been $24,018.75, while the fines and fees collected in the same period amount to $4,477.82, which makes the net cost of the Commission thus far this year $19,540.93.

"Since June, 1907, when the enforcement deputies made their second appearance in this State by raiding in Somerset County, the total cost of the Commission has been $42,979.62, while the sum of $8,142.88 has been received in fines and fees from prosecutions, leaving the net cost $34,836.74."

The humor of this paragraph lies in the *Sun's* heading, but the joke is not calculated to set the horny-handed Maine farmers laughing to split themselves!

The total resources of all banks in Maine, in comparison with other States, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency on June 1, 1907, was as follows:

STATE	RESOURCES	AVERAGE PER CAPITA
Maine	$182,523,663	254.57
New Hampshire	124,308,511	284.46
Vermont	92,809,820	264.41
Massachusetts	1,456,344,818	470.54
Rhode Island	243,836,859	486.70
Connecticut	406,568,508	393.96
New York	5,436,879,448	648.87
New Jersey	501,402,167	223.34
Pennsylvania	2,204,708,023	311.84

The average per capita for the New England States was $408.67 and for the Middle Eastern States $438.33, showing Maine to be much below the average.

Evils of Prohibitory Laws.

The principal evils of legal tyranny arise from the instrumentality which it employs, which is always force. * * * Take, for instance, the case of laws prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks. The evils of drunkenness are so manifest that great numbers of excellent people are impressed with a

conviction that some measures must be taken to suppress them. The first efforts in this direction were a resort to what are called moral methods. The attempt was made to arouse a public sentiment so strong as to prevent men from indulgence, and discourage the sale of the mischievous article; but the results of such efforts are generally too slow and gradual to satisfy aroused and earnest minds. Besides the desire of doing good, the selfish determination is formed of carrying out a purpose, and the purpose comes to seem so important that no inquiry is made concerning the means, except to consider what will be most effective. It suits the judgment of some and the tempers of others to convert the practices they deem so mischievous into successful bribery and by various devices, are carried on much to the same extent as before the enactment of the law.

What a spectacle is thus afforded of the impotence of man's conscious effort to overrule the silent and irresistible forces of nature! The object the lawmaker seeks to gain by this legislation is to do away with, or greatly diminish, the indulgence in intoxicating drinks, for, although the sale only is prohibited the real thing sought and expected is the prevention of the use. He wholly fails to gain the object in view; but objects not in view, and by no means desired, are brought about on the largest scale: vast and useless expenditure, perjury and subornation of perjury, violation of jurors' oaths, corrupt bribery of public officers, the local elections turned into a scramble for the possession of the offices controlling the public machinery for the punishment of offences, in order that the machinery may be bought and sold for a price; law and its administration brought into public contempt, and many men otherwise esteemed as good

citizens made insensible to the turpitude of perjury, bribery, and corruption; animosity created between different bodies of citizens, rendering them incapable of acting together for confessedly good objects.—*Hon. James C. Carter.*

Wherever prohibition has been tried the "driest" month was the first month the law was in force and the "driest" year was the first year. But with the passage of time men became more and more expert in violating the law and evading detection and punishment, and the law becomes correspondingly ineffective.

There is an old and homely saying that the burnt child dreads the fire.

Prohibition may be likened to a fire at which certain of our States have burned themselves.

Among these States are Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

After the child has been burnt once, you need not warn him—he knows.

He may blow on his fingers reflectively, but he keeps away from the fire.

This exactly defines the attitude of the States that have tried Prohibition.

They know!

Value of the Brewing Industry.

MAGNITUDE OF INTERESTS WHICH PROHIBITION SEEKS TO DESTROY.

According to the census of 1900, the total value of the products of American industry was in 1860, $1,885,861,676, and in 1900, $13,014,287,489. That is to say, the industries of our country have, in their producing capacity, grown within forty years a little more than sevenfold. But the production of beer, which was in 1863, the first year of record, only a little over two million barrels, has grown during the same period to nearly forty million barrels; that is, twentyfold.

The census of manufactures in 1905, as contained in Bulletin 57 of the Bureau of the Census, comprises only certain industries which produced goods to the amount of $13,004,400,143. The same industries produced in 1900, $11,411,121,122, an increase of about 14 per cent., while the production of beer increased twice as much.

Considering that the growth of the production of beer is here measured by the quantity of the products, and that of other industries by their value, and considering further that prices of products generally have considerably risen during the last six or seven years, but that of beer has remained the same, the comparative increase in the production of beer has been even greater than that.

The phenomenal growth in the production of beer can be demonstrated in yet another way. In 1860 the population of our country was 31 millions of souls; in 1909 it was 75 millions, an increase of 140 per cent., while the production of beer in about the same period grew 1,900 per cent.

In the fiscal year 1906–7 the beer production in the United States reached the enormous quantity of

nearly sixty million barrels. There are single breweries now whose production is equal to more than half of the total production of beer in the United States about forty years ago, and some cities, as for instance, New York, Milwaukee or St. Louis, produce more beer than the whole country produced in 1863.

In 1900 the breweries employed 38,385 men of over 16 years of age and paid them in wages $25,573,612, or an average of $665.

In 1905 the number of employees was 48,139 (nearly ten thousand more), the amount of wages $34,542,897 (nine millions more) and the average was $718 ($50 more).

Statistics taken from the government reports of the United States Manufacturers' Census, Bulletin No. 57, show that the employees of the brewing industry are the best paid workmen in the country. Not only do they receive the highest wages, but their employment is steady, with practically no lay-off during the year.

The following figures were not compiled by brewers or liquor men, but are taken from the United States Government reports:

AVERAGE YEARLY WAGE IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Brewery employees	$719.64
Liquor, distilled	629.20
Liquor, vinous	523.55
Iron and steel manufacture	586.98
Slaughtering and meat packing	532.96
Carriages and wagons	508.57
Flour and grist mills	506.83
Leather, tanned, cured and finished	576.61
Boots and shoes	466.63
Cigars and cigarettes	412.61
Clothing	409.87
Mixed textile	307.02
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	282.54

These figures prove that the employees of brewing concerns receive the largest annual wage paid by any leading industry. The same report of the Government statistician shows:

"In the manufacture of beer, labor gets $1.00 out of every $5.50 produced. In the manufacture of flour, labor gets $1.00 out of every $26.35 produced. In the manufacture of fruit preserves, labor gets $1.00 out of every $6.35 produced. In the manufacture of cheese, butter and condensed milk, labor gets $1.00 out of every $16.50 produced. In the manufacture of coffee and spices, labor gets $1.00 out of every $27.75 produced. In the manufacture of cordage and twine, labor gets $1.00 out of every $7.70 produced. The list might be extended to the same effect. It is clear that the brewing industry does well by labor, pays the highest wages and gives the workingman the largest proportionate share in the financial profit."

From small beginnings the production of beer has within a half-century become one of the great industries of the country. Its rank among over three hundred industries, whose statistics are contained in the aforementioned Bulletin 57, was in 1905 sixth in reference to the amount of capital invested and thirteenth as to value of products, the order being as follows:

CAPITAL INVESTED.

(Amount stated in million dollars.)

1.	Foundry and machine shops	$937
2.	Iron and steel manufacturies	936
3.	Illuminating and heating gas	725
4.	Lumber and timber	694
5.	Cotton manufacturies	613
6.	Malt liquors	516
7.	Woolen manufacturies	306

VALUE OF PRODUCTS

(Amount stated in million dollars.)

1.	Iron and steel	$960
2.	Slaughtering and meat packing	814
3.	Foundries and machine shops	800
4.	Flour and grist mills	713
5.	Lumber and timber	580
6.	Cotton goods	450
7.	Railroad (steam and street) cars	432
8.	Woolen goods	373
9.	Men's clothing	356
10.	Tobacco and cigars	331
11.	Boots and shoes	320
12.	Printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals	309
13.	Malt liquors	298
14.	Sugar and molasses	277
15.	Bread and bakery products	270

It stands to reason that the destruction of any large industry would seriously affect other industries, including agriculture and mining, unless the industry so destroyed produces everything it uses in the way of buildings, raw material, machinery, tools, etc., itself, which is never the case. Every industry benefits other industries, and so does the brewing industry.

BENEFIT TO OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The size of the hole can practically be measured by statistics. The capital of the brewing industries was composed in the census years of 1890 and 1900 as follows (figures in millions):

	1890. Mill.	1900. Mill.
Land	$33	$54
Buildings	64	119
Machinery, tools and implements	50	76
Cash and sundries	84	166

This shows that in the ten years from 1890–1900 the brewers spent fifty-five million dollars for buildings,

and twenty-six millions for machinery and tools How much larger the latter amount is cannot be said, for the twenty-six millions represent only the value of machinery, tools and implements preserved and existing, and consequently figuring as capital, but not the wear and tear and the things wholly used up and consumed. But even as values stated, they surely fall short of the reality, because the figures are taken from tax assessment lists, or are mere estimates and certainly do not represent actual cost.

In the half decade from 1900–1905 the increase of capital was proportionately a little greater than in the decade 1890–1900, and thus it can be seen that in the fifteen years from 1890–1905 the brewers assisted the building machinery and tool industries alone to the amount of nearly two hundred million dollars.

The item cash and sundries includes such things as horses, vehicles, bottles, casks, etc., and other articles of American production. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was eighty-two million dollars. Cash forms, as a matter of course, a very small item in the increase, because cash circulates and is constantly converted into products. Consequently this item shows another eighty million dollars contribution to other industries by the brewers within ten years.

The fuel consumed by the brewers in 1900 cost nearly five million dollars.

The production of beer being to-day about 50 per cent. larger than in 1900 all these figures would, of course, be also correspondingly larger. Most of the brewers do not make their own malt, but buy it from maltsters, the conversion of barley into malt having become a special and large industry. For a very large part of the use of its capital, its expenses for machinery,

tools and buildings and payment of wages, credit should be given to the brewing industry. But special statistical figures as to that are not available.

BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE.

But the principal benefit from the brewing of beer accrues to our agriculture. The American people consume an enormous quantity of corn and barley in the shape of beer. The ingredients consumed in producing a barrel of beer are in the average fifty pounds of malt, twelve pounds of corn and one pound of hops. This, with a present annual production of nearly sixty million barrels of beer, shows an annual consumption of seventy-five million bushels of malt, seven hundred and twenty million pounds of corn (generally in manufactured form, as grits, flakes, etc.), and sixty million pounds of hops.

A bushel of malt weighs from thirty-four to forty pounds, according to quality, and is in measure about equal to a bushel of barley. A bushel of corn weighs about fifty-five pounds. Figuring on present average prices, corn, 75 cents; malt barley, which is a barley of high quality, $1 per bushel, and hops 13 cents per pound, there is an annual consumption of about ninety-five million dollars worth of American farm products by the brewers, not speaking of what is consumed in their stables.

While it is difficult to say what influence this large consumption of barley and corn has upon the prices of these cereals, it is certain that the hop production depends almost altogether on the production of beer.

The total area devoted to the production of hops in 1899 was 55,613 acres. It has considerably grown since, and as only about one-sixth of it is exported, Europe producing ordinarily enough for its own use,

the American hop culture must live and die with the American beer.

The United States produces about one-fifth of the hop crop of the world and ranks third among the hop-producing countries, Germany being in the lead and England coming next.

For some of the best American beer Bavarian or Bohemian hops are used. The importation of European hops in 1906 amounted to over ten million pounds; the export of American hops to Europe was about twelve million pounds; to American countries, about four hundred thousand pounds; to Australia, nearly half a million, and to Asia over sixty thousand pounds —altogether a little over thirteen million pounds.

Leaving the distilling of spirits aside, there is no industry which directly contributes more to the cost of our government than the brewing industry.

The government taxes beer with $1.00 per barrel, and derives now a revenue of about $60,000,000 from the breweries, besides which they pay, of course, their property tax to the States and municipalities, and in some cases special license tax besides.

The red-nosed angel, who plays prohibition in public six days in the week and gets drunk in secret over Sunday, is a familiar figure in those States where the drink issue, fomented in the churches, has got into politics. "Honest liberty," says Milton, "is the greatest foe to dishonest license." It is easy for vice to affect virtue—for the devil to quote Scripture—and to palm off fraud on impressionable people for truth.—HENRY WATTERSON.

Menace to Honest Labor.

HOW PROHIBITION THREATENS THE TOILING MILLIONS.

In pursuance of a well-defined plan, the enemies of the brewing industry have diligently sought during the past year to prejudice our cause in the eyes of the laboring classes. Especially have they attempted by insidious means to break up the existing relations of mutual harmony and confidence between the brewers of the country and the various organized labor bodies identified with the trade.

To the credit of the intelligent leaders of labor, be it said, these efforts of the enemy have been mainly without success. Not once has the authoritative voice of labor been raised in behalf of prohibition.

We have yet to learn of any practicable plan by which the hundreds of thousands whose living is menaced by prohibition are to be taken care of in the event of its triumph. The fanatics busy at their work of destruction have no leisure to think of the matter—they leave it to that providence of their own creation which depopulates cities, impoverishes communities and tramples the faces of the poor. Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, has drawn no exaggerated picture in these words:

"As a result of prohibition, vast numbers of industrial hands would be driven into other fields of industrial endeavor, already filled to capacity, with an overflow walking the country up and down seeking work. Not only that, but how many thousands in that great mass have served apprenticeships and learned trades to which they have devoted years of service, and in which they have grown expert. And shall these trades be sacrificed, and must those years be lost, and

must those men begin anew the game of life with their best years behind them? And what of those others who are now employed in other branches of labor? The circumference of the circle inclosing their opportunities has been constantly narrowing through the employment of labor-saving devices, and now they will be called upon to divide the fraction they have left with the destitute legions turned empty-handed into the world by our prohibition friends. Stern necessity knows no law, and an empty stomach does not stand upon etiquette when food must be had to sustain life. The unemployed will have employment, even though competition must be the cudgel wielded to secure it, and that means lower wages for all."

LABOR BODIES DENOUNCE PROHIBITION.

These considerations are so palpable that he would be dull and blind indeed who should fail to grasp their significance. And there is abundant evidence, as we have said, that the workers are awake to the danger which threatens them. Many of their representative bodies by formal resolution have condemned the prohibition agitation and called upon their fellows to unite in opposing it. Thus, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor declares:

"*Whereas*, These fanatics propose legislation which will take away the weekly earnings of tens of thousands of wage earners, thereby breaking up their homes and disrupting their family ties; and,

"*Whereas*, Wisconsin prohibition has proven that it does not prohibit, but leads to secret use of the vilest sorts of alcoholic drinks, to hypocrisy and corruption; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, declares in no uncertain terms to all officials (legislative and executive) elected by the votes of the wage earners, that a stringent stand should be taken against any and all measures that lead to prohibition."

In a set of remarkable resolutions put forth by the Indiana State Federation of Labor, it is affirmed—

"That this organization does enter into most emphatic protest against any further tampering with State or municipal

laws that have for their purpose the closing of such establishments, and the prevention of making or vending the products of breweries, distilleries and vineyards."

"*Resolved*, That we hereby appeal to our membership throughout the State to decline to vote for or aid in any manner whatever any party or organization that has for its purpose the restricting of the rights of personal liberty of the men and women of the State, or that may become such hereafter."

The trade unions of South Dakota utter this warning against prohibition, the destroyer of labor:

"We have our homes and families here and want to stay, but the adoption of the County Prohibition Bill will destroy our opportunities and that of thousands of others to earn a living in this State.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to that cardinal principle of jurisprudence which assures equal rights to all and special privileges to none. We condemn class legislation; we brand the proposed law not only unfair, but un-American, and we call upon the workingmen of South Dakota to lend their support to the defeat of this infamous and obnoxious measure, as its adoption would establish a dangerous precedent."

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, at a meeting held in that city February 28, 1909, passed a resolution urging the State Assembly to so amend the liquor laws of Missouri that it would be impossible for the State to destroy or confiscate the property or business of any citizen or to inconvenience thousands of citizens without an appeal to the Courts. The latter clause was intended to prevent the closing of saloons three days in succession as had been done when primary elections were held on three consecutive days.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, on February 28, 1909, passed the following:

"*Resolved*, that the Central Labor Union is opposed to any legislation that will at this time of widespread industrial depression and unemployment, suddenly throw out of work

thousands of members of organized labor employed in the liquor industry."

The Federation of Labor of Baltimore passed a resolution scoring the Anti-Saloon League for its reprehensible tactics and declaring that much of the present business depression was due to prohibition. The resolution in part reads:

"We believe that local option and the incessant agitation by paid agitators is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of business. We desire to record our unqualified opposition to the Anti-Saloon League and its efforts to force local option and prohibition upon the people of this State."

The Missouri State Federation of Labor passed a resolution protesting against a prohibition campaign in Missouri. This body declared that the people of the State did not want prohibition and that there was no call for such an issue being submitted to the voters.

In Michigan the Cigarmakers' Union passed resolutions condemning prohibition and local option. The cigarmakers also did excellent and efficient work in opposing prohibition at the polls at the Spring elections in Michigan.

The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity passed a resolution urging its members and members of all organized labor unions throughout the country to oppose the passage of prohibitory legislation wherever such measures were agitated.

The Michigan, Florida and Louisiana State Federations of Labor, the National Potters, Coopers and other representative labor bodies have been equally outspoken in repudiating prohibition.

In view of the foregoing, it would seem that the intelligent workingman is in no danger of being deceived by the prohibitionist in his war upon American

industries. Such is the prohibitionist's conceit, however, that he really expects to persuade the workingman to vote away his personal liberty, his work and his living!

Laws to regulate the sale of intoxicants and increase the responsibility of liquor dealers, with a judicious and rational license system and a reasonable restriction, are wiser and more effective, and more likely to be observed and enforced whenever public sentiment approves them, than any prohibitory enactment.—HENRY WATTERSON.

Shall the Workingman Have a Keeper?

Nothing has occurred in a long time that so strikingly marks the growth of the prohibition spirit as the notice given by several railroad companies to their employees that they must abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages on pain of dismissal. The assumption that American workmen stand in need of so drastic a warning, coupled with such a penalty, is little better than an insult to honest labor. That such a thing is possible in this enlightened day can only be regarded as the strongest kind of a testimony to the spread of the prohibition idea which now menaces the rights of the citizen in many widely separated States and communities.

Speaking on this point not long ago before a committee of the Maryland House of Delegates, Mr. Edward Hirsch, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, said:

"I am arguing that the American workingman believes in freedom and the right to regulate his own conduct. All this temperance legislation proceeds on the theory that those who patronize saloons or take a drink are weak or irresponsible

and need a guardian. If you are to pass such laws as to drink, where will it stop? The Anti-Saloon League already dictates to us our politics and threatens to dominate parties; give them their way and the next step will be to tell us what we must eat or smoke or wear. The principle is the same. Our American conception of free government is that men are assumed to be responsible and are guaranteed their freedom until they abuse it. Has the American workingman who stands for the decent saloon, abused his freedom that he must now be placed in the custody of the Anti-Saloon League?"

Evidently that time is come, but the workingman will have no one but himself to blame should he throw away his liberty.

Any form of prohibition or restriction bears most heavily upon the poorer classes, the rich being always able to secure whatever potations they wish. No one can question the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone as to temperance, but when urged to join in a temperance propagandism in 1864, *he wrote*: "*How can I, who have drunk good wine, and bitter beer all my life, in a comfortable room and among friends, coolly stand up and advise hard-working fellow-creatures to take the pledge?*"—HENRY WATTERSON.

How to Get Inferior Workmen.

Writing on this subject, Mr. H. E. O. Heinemann says in his excellent brochure, "The Rule of Not Too Much:"

"It is being more commonly claimed nowadays that the anti-drink movement of to-day is no longer an emotional affair, but based on economic grounds, and that employers of labor insist on abstinence among their employees. The word 'abstinence' is not used. Generally the word 'sobriety' or some synonym occurs. But the impression is sought to be conveyed that abstinence is meant. If this is the case, it were time the working people pulled themselves together and took action in regard to the matter.

"That employers have a right to demand sobriety on the part of their employees will not be denied. But sobriety does not mean total abstinence. And whatever else may be granted, no workingman ought to allow his actions to be arbitrarily controlled outside of the time of his employment. Employers no doubt do not realize what they are doing. If they demand total abstinence outside of working hours on the part of men who enjoy alcoholic drink and are accustomed to its use, they will either drive them to secret indulgence with all its degrading influences or will deprive them of a useful and harmless pleasure and wholesome indulgence and thus materially diminish their mental and physical buoyancy and hence their efficiency during working hours. If, on the other hand, they employ only total abstainers, they will winnow out from a generally healthy population the abnormal and defective natures and thus secure inferior material for their employ. For intolerance for alcohol is a mark of degeneracy, and abstinence not based on actual intolerance of alcohol argues lack of moral control or lack of capacity to enjoy, either of which indicates a weaker and inferior nature than the normal."

The essence of real liberty is that every adult and sane man should have the right to pursue his own life and gratify his own tastes without molestation, provided he does not injure his neighbors, and provided he fulfills the duties which the State exacts from its citizens.
—W. E. H. LECKY.

Governor Patterson Condemns Prohibition.

Prohibition is fundamentally and profoundly wrong as a governmental policy, and in a country where the largest measure of freedom of action is accorded the individual, it becomes intolerable.

For a State, through its lawmaking power, to attempt to control what the people shall eat and drink and wear—except to see that they are protected from imposition—is tyranny and not liberty.

No State has yet attempted to forbid what a man should eat, but pure food laws are necessary to see that what he eats is not adulterated or misbranded, and that he obtains what he wants without substitution or deceit by the dishonest manufacturer or dealer.

No State has yet attempted by law to prescribe the manner of dress for the people, but it would be competent for the State to provide by law that the goods should be properly marked so as to prevent imposition. * * * I am convinced that any attempt to abolish the manufacture and sale of liquor is abortive, in that it does not accomplish the result hoped for. And again that it violates the plainest and most obvious rule of individual action and personal freedom.

* * * * * *

Shall we destroy property to make men honest?

Shall we abolish the manufacture of gunpowder because men sometimes use it to murder their fellowmen?

Can we make men virtuous by law, or is it only through education, Christian influence and the growth of intelligence, consciousness and responsibility in man himself?

The answer is but one, and that is that man must work out his own destiny under human law, as he must his own salvation under divine law.

The commandments of God forbid the doing of certain things, but his creatures have the election to keep or break these commandments.

Reward comes to those who observe them and punishment to those who do not.

In the scheme of human government man may make laws which forbid, and he may be punished if he breaks those laws, but to remove temptation by

law or to make men good by law is an assumption of authority as unjustified by reason as it is useless in practice.

The manufacturers of beer and liquor have invested large sums of money at the invitation of the State and pay the taxes required by her laws.

An act to destroy the value of their plants would be confiscation and without compensation of any sort.

If an individual should apply a torch and burn property to the ground, he could be held responsible both civilly and criminally for his act.

If the State applies the torch of statutory confiscation there is no remedy, for the State is sovereign and has the power to destroy.

But with the power and with no redress by the individual, should not the State be slow to apply the torch? And if it does in the exercise of its sovereignty, should it not compensate the citizen for his loss?

* * * * * *

In my opinion the choice which is logically and inevitably presented is between regulation and control by law of the liquor traffic, and secret or open violation of the law.

It is the choice between openness and evasion, between fairness and hypocrisy, between real temptation and its counterfeit.

Any law that will not be respected and can not be enforced ought not to be placed upon the statute books.

A law that will breed lying and deceit in the people is not a temperance measure but an intemperance measure.

* * * * * *

England has been a nation for centuries and has sown the seeds of civilization over the habitable globe, but prohibition has never been accepted in England

as a moral issue, or even a desirable thing from an economic standpoint.

Neither France, Germany, nor any of the older nations have thought it was, nor has the United States as a government, treated prohibition as a moral issue.

Indeed its policy has been the reverse, for it not only recognizes the right of the people to make and use liquor, but Congress has refused repeatedly to enact a law to prevent the shipment of liquor from other States into prohibition States.

In the very large majority of the States of the Union there is no considerable sentiment for prohibition, and if we compare the moral tone of the people, their intelligence and wealth, in the States where prohibition does not prevail, with the few States where it does, I think a fair and accurate observer would be bound to conclude that prohibition neither elevates morally, materially nor intellectually.—*From his veto message, January* 11, 1909.

The introduction of beer in America has done more for temperance than all the temperance societies and all the prohibition laws combined.—HENRY WATTERSON.

Eminent Divines Condemn Prohibition.

Cardinal Gibbons:

"The establishment of prohibition in Chicago or other large cities would be impracticable and would put a premium on the sale of intoxicating drinks.

"When a law is flagrantly and habitually violated it brings legislation into contempt. It creates a spirit of deception and hypocrisy, and compels men to do insidiously and by stealth what they would otherwise do openly and above board. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds."

Bishop Hall, of Vermont:

"Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure, making it more difficult to deal with the evil and impossible to regulate the trade, as for instance, in the quality of liquor sold."

Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York:

"To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims the name of Christ or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-nigh universal taste of man for alcohol on the basis of law and order alone, can not commend itself to the best intelligence and is doomed to fail."

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island:

"Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."

Bishop Grafton, of Wisconsin:

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence. Rabid temperance workers have accomplished very little toward destroying the drink evil."

Rt. Rev. P. J. Donohue, Roman Catholic Bishop, Wheeling, W. Va.:

"While I recognize the evils of the liquor traffic, I am nevertheless driven to the conviction that prohibition will be a failure in the attempt to cope with such evils. In many States it is already a failure, the net results of such legislation being to multiply illicit bars, and at the same time to deprive the commonwealth of the revenue accruing from license."

Bishop Bashford:

"If I had the power to thrust prohibition on a community I would not do it unless the community wished it."

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, New York:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that the more beer and wine there is produced in this country and the more freely it is transported from State to State the less whiskey will be used and the smaller the amount of drunkenness."

Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Portland, Me.:

"My eyes were opened to the great evils of prohibition in a very few years. The clubs organized by young men, the selling of vile decoctions by women and children, the hypocrisy and corruption, arrested my attention."

Rev. W. A. Wasson, New York:

"The use of alcoholic liquors is and has always been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. Now you cannot, by a mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages, and that is so deeply rooted in our whole social life."

Very Rev. Dr. D. J. Hartley, Little Rock, Ark.:

"Everyone knows that there are many saloons that are perfectly orderly and law-abiding, where people go to drink their beer in peace with congenial companions, and where a drunkard is scarcely ever seen. Have I, as a minister, any more right to interefere with the business of such a place than the saloon keeper would have to disturb the peace of my congregation while at worship?"

Monsignor Harkins, Holyoke, Mass.:

"I was here when the prohibitory laws were in effect in this State and know the evils which existed under them. Under no-license in Holyoke there would be less drinking, but more drunkenness."

Rabbi Hirsch, Chicago:

"The best safeguard against drunkenness is that drinking should be enjoyed openly. The saloon in America is frequented solely by men, and a certain stigma attaches to those who are seen there. The worst thing in American social life is the separation of the sexes. In Germany, where whole families are in the habit of drinking together in places of public resort, where the wife accompanies the husband as a matter of course, excess is not found, and the tone of the German cafés is as high morally as that of the German homes."

Bishop Chas. D. Williams, Michigan:

"I am in sympathy with the purposes those who advocate prohibition have in mind, and, while their motives are ever

so laudable, the means proposed to accomplish the end is impracticable. In fact, I consider prohibition at this time wrong because it is destructive."

Rev. Lyman Abbott:

"It was not the method of Jesus. He lived in an age of total abstinence societies and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between His methods and those of John the Baptist, that John came neither eating nor drinking; the Son of Man came eating and drinking. He condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up His voice in condemnation of drinking. On the contrary, He commenced His public ministry by making wine in considerable quantity, and of fine quality, and this apparently only to add to the joyous festivities of a wedding."

Bishop Webb, of Milwaukee:

"The Episcopal clergy is inclined to regard with leniency the saloon in all its phases so long as the saloon is not detrimental, on its face, to public interest and morals. I believe that the general tendency of the Episcopal clergy is to favor, rather than oppose, the well-regulated saloon. The saloon, when at its best, certainly has many things in its favor. It is a gathering place of people, and in many instances of good people."

Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"When you enact a law intended to do more than it ought to do, it generally ends in doing less than it should do. For that reason I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends.

"Let us suppose that a prohibitive law was passed in this State. Can any sane person delude himself into believing it would be effective in Greater New York? I think not. People cannot be coerced into a distaste for liquor by laws. This is a free country."

Record of Failure.

THE UNANSWERABLE PROOF THAT PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROBIBIT.

Every person or firm dealing in intoxicating liquors must procure, each year, a stamp or license from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States. The number of such licenses issued in a State in any year shows, therefore, the number of persons or firms selling liquor in such State during the year in question.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1901 shows that in that year Vermont had 608, and New Hampshire 1,581 retail liquor dealers. Both States were then under prohibition.

In 1903, both New Hampshire and Vermont abandoned prohibition as a failure and adopted license systems.

The report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner for 1906 shows that in that year, under license, Vermont had 305 and New Hampshire 972 retail liquor dealers.

Vermont had, therefore, in 1901, 303 more retailers of liquor than in 1906, or double as many liquor sellers under prohibition as under license. While New Hampshire had 609 more liquor dealers in 1901, under prohibition, than she had in 1906 under license.

In 1901, New Hampshire and Vermont together, had, while under prohibition, one retail liquor dealer for every 304 of their population, or a greater number in proportion to population than the average (one for every 333 of population) in all of the license States in the Union.

From the report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1906, it is shown that the number of retail liquor dealers in proportion to population in each of the States given below was as follows:

Prohibition States:

Kansas, 1 for every 366 of population.

Maine, 1 for every 1,158 of population.

North Dakota, 1 for every 319 of population.

License States:

Arkansas, 1 for every 825 of population.

Alabama, 1 for every 854 of population.

Delaware, 1 for every 413 of population.

Florida, 1 for every 525 of population.

Georgia, 1 for every 1,218 of population.

Kentucky, 1 for every 483 of population.

Massachusetts, 1 for every 552 of population.

Mississippi, 1 for every 2,884 of population.

Missouri, 1 for every 321 of population.

Nebraska, 1 for every 380 of population.

New Hampshire, 1 for every 424 of population.

North Carolina, 1 for every 1,892 of population.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 1 for every 450 of population.

Texas, 1 for every 515 of population.

Virginia, 1 for every 704 of population.

Vermont, 1 for every 1,127 of population.

West Virginia, 1 for every 439 of population.

These seventeen States (all license at that time) had fewer retail liquor dealers in proportion to the population than had prohibition North Dakota.

Maine had more sellers in proportion to population than Vermont, Georgia, North Carolina or Texas.

Kansas had more retail liquor dealers in proportion to population than Massachusetts or Kentucky, or many other States.

Oklahoma had fewer liquor dealers in proportion to population than Kansas or North Dakota.

North Dakota had more liquor dealers in proportion to population than the average in all the license States and Territories of the Union, and 45 per cent. more than South Dakota.

Thus, official statistics of absolute accuracy prove that prohibition does not prohibit. This conclusion is made much stronger if it is considered that none of the prohibition States contain large cities, which have always increased the proportion of saloons, while many of the license States have one or more large cities.

From the same authoritative source, it may be learned that local prohibition, in communities under local option laws, is equally a failure. It does not prevent the sale. It only drives it into more secret and disreputable hands and places.

I am decidedly of the opinion that the more wine there is produced in this country and the more freely it is transported from State to State, the less whiskey will be used and the smaller the amount of drunkenness.—Dr. PARKHURST.

As the New York "Sun" Sees It.

The New York *Sun* reviewing the situation not long ago, said:

"In the eyes of our Southern friends prohibition in practice does not fulfill all the promises of its preliminary attitude. It has already been shown that, in Virginia at least, it neither promotes morality and good public conduct nor contributes to the general revenue. In Georgia and Alabama, more particularly in Savannah and Atlanta, as in Birmingham

and Huntsville, it now appears that prohibition has stimulated the criminal record and at the same time crimped the treasury. The returns from those States tell their own tale while the forebodings of the taxpayers find voice in half the newspapers. Above all things it is now apparent that prohibition does not prohibit, if 'drunks and disorderlies' count for anything; and the shrinkage in the public income is flagrant to the most easy-going inspection.

"There is no escaping the sombre chronicle. Prohibition does not prohibit. Morality fares worse under the new law than under the old, and we must console ourselves with the complacency of a few unthinking zealots."

The various proposals of the present time for dealing with the undoubted evils of drink, may be perhaps tested first by inquiring what will promote lawlessness and deceit. Now, any attack on the public sale will naturally increase the private sale in clubs, and an attack on clubs will increase the drinking at home. It is hopeless to establish the inquisition in every house and every club. Moreover, if it were attempted on an effective scale, it would certainly lead to such a gigantic system of blackmail and bribery, that the army of corrupt inspectors would outdo the delators of Tiberius.—Dr. FLINDERS PETRIE.

Responsible Witnesses.

Major Holman F. Day, of Maine, a Republican leader and a man of character and repute in his State, in an article in *Appleton's Magazine* on the Maine law, gives this testimony as to its operation and effectiveness in promoting temperance. He says:

"There are scores of 'phony expresses' doing business in private packages. One agent, on trial, said that he averaged 150 deliveries daily in Portland. During the dry time in Lewiston the city liquor agency, conducted under the State

law to supply liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, averaged a business of more than $1,000 a week, and the population of the city is less than 30,000.

"Other municipal agencies did a correspondingly large business. The agency system is Maine's prohibitory safety valve. Enforcement coupled with a closed municipal agency would breed revolt. The State liquor agent sold $110,000 worth of liquors last year. These agencies carry full lines of all kinds of liquors, even bottled cocktails, the exact medicinal use of which is not stated. The last legislature threatened to investigate the whole agency system, but the serious illness of the State agent interfered with the plans for hearings.

"Lastly, in considering the ways for getting liquor, we come to the so-called kitchen bar-rooms—places where strong drink is dispensed in the homes, and in Lewiston, where they flourish most rankly, there are hundreds of such places. There is no regulation of them. The veriest toper who has the price can buy. The quality of the liquor dispensed can hardly be described. Chemists who have analyzed some of it after its capture by officers say that it is composed of alcohol, tobacco steepings and stupefying drugs. Much of this stuff is compounded in Maine, and the makers of it buy labels, corks and caps in New York or Boston and produce a neat 'long-necker' of apparently good whiskey. Many victims of this stuff have died after being arrested for intoxication and men, apparently crazed by the compound, have hanged themselves in their cells."

One could summon no end of witnesses to testify to the failure of prohibition in Maine, but it would be a needless task. We will call only two, and first, Sheriff Pennell, of Portland, Me. He says:

"Prohibition has lowered the moral tone of the community. Prohibition has added intemperance to hypocrisy. Prohibition caused 423 court cases in 1902 for violation of law. Prohibition caused 833 court cases in 1905-6. The prohibitory laws show the utter impossibility of reducing the traffic by such methods."

Very lately a Finnish commission, composed of parliamentary and municipal officers, visited this

country with a view to studying the liquor question in Maine and other States. Before they returned home, they reported some of their observations and experiences through the *Eastern Argus*, of Portland. They declared that they found women and children engaged in the surreptitious sale of liquor under conditions of utter degradation. Everywhere they obtained liquor with the greatest ease, and usually found it of the vilest quality. They affirmed that they had seen more drunkenness in Portland, Me., than in any other American city which they had visited. But what especially seemed to shock them was the demoralization of children, owing to their being pressed into the illicit liquor trade. On this point they said:

"How can those hundreds of children that now are partly used in this liquor business and partly act as warners against the authorities, grow to be law-abiding, sober and useful members of this great, free Union?

"That is one point we can't understand and neither can we understand how people who want to provide morality for their country, and have seen what we saw, can wish to uphold a law that in such a way debases themselves and their offspring."

No nation is drunken where wine is cheap. It is the only antidote to the bane of whiskey. Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a much enlarged circle.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Moonshining Aided by Prohibition.

It is notorious that in spite of all the efforts of the internal revenue preventive service large quantities of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors are illicitly

produced and sold, not only by the "moonshiners" of remote country districts, but also in the towns and cities. More than 10,000 illicit distilleries were seized during the last eight years, and it is conceded that this is only a small percentage of the illicit stills actually operated. What happens under prohibition is simply that instead of drinking lawfully produced liquors, from which the Government derives a revenue, the people who desire stimulants drink alcoholic compounds illicitly distilled or brewed. This is clearly shown by the police records of certain prohibition States, where the arrests for drunkenness are in proportion to population greater than in States permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is often asked by prohibitionists: Why do the liquor interests oppose prohibitory laws if these laws do not decrease the consumption of alcoholic beverages? The answer is that these laws do decrease the sale of such beverages produced under the supervision of the United States Government, on which the honest brewer or distiller pays taxes, but increase the sale of illicit products, and thereby deprive the Government of revenue, while furnishing impure and dangerous compounds to the consumer.—*New York Sun.*

As Is Maine, So Is Kansas.

Kansas, prohibition in name for the past twenty-eight years, is again in the throes of a crusade against the illegal sale of intoxicating beverages, and the present campaign is bringing some interesting facts to the attention of the public. In connection with the latest attempt to make Kansas prohibition in reality, as well as in name, it is significant that the movement is being agitated by State officials alone, and that the

administrative heads of the various cities in the Sun Flower State apparently have little or no sympathy with the policy maintained at Topeka.

Almost without exception the municipal authorities are and have been, for the past quarter of a century, opposed to State-wide prohibition, holding that the sale of intoxicants or the prohibition thereof should be treated as a local issue, to be decided by the citizens of the towns affected.

So strong is this sentiment that until two years ago when, acting under the personal supervision of Governor Hoch, an ardent prohibitionist, the Attorney-General of the State began his crusade against the open saloon, it had been impossible to convict for illegal selling, save where the seller was a disreputable character and his resort an unmistakable menace to the moral welfare of the community.

"The saloon has been practically banished from our State and its baneful influence almost entirely eliminated," was the statement of Governor Hoch in his Thanksgiving proclamation. In view of the fact that Kansas for the past twenty-nine years has been under State-wide prohibition rule, the above statement of Governor Hoch, were it borne out by facts, would probably appear superfluous to the reader who is not informed upon the usual results of ineffective prohibitory legislation.

"Prohibition for nearly thirty years! Why should not the saloon have been eliminated by this time?" is the question that would naturally arise. But Kansas has been, as it is at the present time, only "prohibition" in name. The Sun Flower State is one of the "wettest" per capita in the Union, and a careful investigation of the Kansas situation will bear out this assertion.

Kansas has a population slightly in excess of 1,500,000, and nearly 80 percentage of citizens live in the rural districts. The report of the Internal Revenue Collector for the State of Kansas shows that at present 4,500 stamps permitting the retail sale of liquor in Kansas are in active operation. These 4,500 retail liquor dealers are almost without exception druggists. A conservative estimate places the number of "bootleggers" and "joint keepers," as illicit dealers are termed, in excess of 2,000. Eliminating the latter class and considering only the dealers who hold United States Internal Revenue stamps, Kansas has one retail liquor seller for every 334 of population.

But the best temperance workers among us that I know are the men who brew light, pure beer, and the vine-growers in California who raise and sell, at a very low price, wines pleasant and salutary, if any wines can be so.—Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE.

The Children's "Friends."

The following news despatch appeared in the papers not long ago, and we are so sure of the effect it will produce in the mind of every humane person and of every follower of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," that we here reproduce it without further comment:

"PROHIBITIONISTS OPPOSE FREE BREAKFAST PLAN FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"Chicago.—A plan to give free breakfasts daily to 10,000 of Chicago's public school children, who are declared, in a special report to the Board of Education, to be 'habitually hungry,' developed opposition to-day.

" 'It will be ridiculous to spend $35,000 a year for free breakfasts,' said Charles R. Jones, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee. 'It would mean that drunken fathers and mothers would have so much more to give to the saloons. If the law against all night and Sunday saloons were enforced here, there would be little need of free breakfasts, and if all saloons were closed all the time, there would be no need at all.' "

In contrast to this un-Christian sentiment of the prohibitionist leader, we may point to the action of the Indianapolis brewers in appropriating the sum of $4,000 for medical inspection in the schools of that city. The brewers say in their resolutions:

"Whereas, Our attention has been called to the fact that there is danger of an epidemic of diphtheria in the city of Indianapolis, and if this disease is permitted to spread it is liable to result in the death of many little children, and especially is there danger of the spread of this disease in the public schools of the city; and,

"Whereas, The mayor of the city of Indianapolis called a special meeting of the Common Council of the city for the purpose of appropriating the sum of $4,000, as requested by the Board of Health, of the city of Indianapolis, to be used in preventing the spread of this disease; and,

"Whereas, The Common Council declined to immediately pass said ordinance,

"Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved, by the Indianapolis Brewers' Exchange, that they hereby tender to the Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, the sum of $4,000, the amount of the appropriation asked for by the Board of Health, to be used by the city authorities in meeting any emergency that may arise in preventing the spread of said disease until such time as the said Common Council may appropriate proper funds for the said purpose."

Georgia's Losing Experiment.

In a recent issue of the Atlanta *Constitution* there appeared an editorial which clearly reflects the real situation in Georgia to-day. It said in part:

"The belief and fear of our contemporary, the *Cedartown Standard*, expressed in the following editorial statement, has, unfortunately, perhaps, too substantial a foundation:

" 'We hope that we are wrong, but the *Standard* cannot help but believe that Georgia is going to be obliged to take her choice between an increase in tax rate and a return of whiskey to the State for the sake of revenue.'

"The *Standard* might, more accurately, have put it in this way: 'An increase in tax rate or a return to the taxation of whiskey sold in the State, for the sake of revenue.' * * *

"If prohibition really prohibited, there would be an end of the discussion upon that score. There is no doubt that the revenue has been seriously abated, but the traffic goes on just the same.

"It seems the height of folly that the latter should exist without the former, and Georgia's return to licensed and regulated sale of liquors, beers and wines, minus the open bar-room, which has gone to stay, is a question which, it is not doubted, is now being given widespread thought and consideration."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Herald* is equally emphatic in one of its editorials which says:

"There are at present no bar-rooms in Georgia, yet liquor can be bought by whoever has the money to pay for it almost as readily as could be done before the prohibition law went into effect."

It matters not that many worthy men and women trace most of our vices or sufferings to the abuse of alcohol; it matters not that some hysterical men and women find evil in the careful use of alcohol; it matters not that in any particular spot they may be a majority. So long as an immense body of citizens of all orders and sorts choose to use alcohol, think it right to do so, and cannot be shown to offend their neighbors whilst doing so with moderation, it would be tyrannical to punish or forbid the consumption of any food which an orderly adult thinks it desirable and right to take.—FREDERIC HARRISON.

A Federal Official's Testimony.

N. W. Johnson, of the International Revenue Department, is quoted as follows in the Baltimore *American*:

"We have issued over 500 licenses in Atlanta so far for the present year, but before Georgia adopted State prohibition the number of Government licenses was the same as the number of legally operated saloons in that city—a little more than 100. So soon as the saloons closed their doors the 'boot-leggers' began their trade."

Mortality in Maine.

Maine has had prohibition for more than fifty years and yet from 1880 to 1900 the death rate from alcoholism increased from 1.57 to 2.41, an increase of 53 per cent. The death rate from the same cause in the seventeen license States during the same period of time decreased from 2.47 to 1.62, a decrease of 34 per cent.

Prohibition Increases Crime.

Atlanta has been no exception to this rule. Mayor W. R. Joyner, of that city, says that "plain drunks" arrested this year have increased as follows:

"January 68, February 128, March 132, April 149, May 125, June 150, July 272 and August 293. The disorderly conduct cases in January, 1907, were 920, and in August, 1907, were 1,030. The disorderly conduct cases in January, 1908, were 526, and in August, 1908, were 1,008. Could any figures speak more eloquently of the effectiveness of prohibition?

"Nor has crime in general decreased. During the first four months of 1907 a total of 174 criminals were tried and convicted of felonies in the superior courts of the State, while during the first four months of 1908 the total number of convictions increased to 212."

The Cocaine Curse in the South.

A recent Chicago dispatch says:

"Inroads of the cocaine habit, which the Currier Commission has found to be the American curse, as opium is the curse of China and hemp of India, have suddenly developed into a new ominous phase of the race problem in the United States, particularly in the South.

" 'Cocaine now ranks with whiskey as the chief provocative of rape and its consequent lynching bee in the South,' declares Charles W. Collins and John Day, of the Commission, in the preliminary report just published in full by the Chicago magazine, *Everyday Life*. They add: 'Already among the "fiends" and the policemen who have to deal with them there is talk of "the new field." The phrase, with its commercial suggestion, comes from the dealers in the drugs, retailers and perhaps wholesalers also. Every "fiend," it should be added, is more than likely to be a peddler of the "stuff," taking his commission in the same misery that he distributes. This "new field" is among the brutalized negroes of the South, who, denied easy access to liquor by the prohibition movement, are turning to drugs as a substitute.'

"The Commission quotes from *Hampton's Magazine* an article by Judge Harris Dickson, of Vicksburg, Miss., who told of a contractor who ordered a pound of cocaine to the astonishment of the salesman to whom the order was given, who expostulated, saying: 'No man on earth can possibly want that much cocaine.' The contractor reiterated the order.

" 'A man who deliberately puts cocaine into a negro is more dangerous than he who would inoculate a dog with hydrophobia,' commented Judge Dickson. 'The deadly drug arouses every evil passion, gives the negro superhuman strength, and destroys his sense of fear. Yet the steamboat negro and the levee negro will not work without it. So the levee contractor makes his camp look like a cross section of hell, but he gets his dirt moved.' "

Opium and Prohibition.

Speaking of Maine, by the way, Dr. Hamilton E. Wright, the eminent sociologist, has recently created

a sensation by showing how the opium-smoking habit has increased in that State, especially in the rural districts, until it has become a serious menace to the community at large. The evil is not confined to Maine, though it is naturally worse in prohibition territory, the policy of depriving people of their customary stimulants being the direct potential cause of it.

In line with and confirmatory of Mr. Wright's startling revelation is a statement by the Rt. Rev. C. H. Brant, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Manila. The Bishop declares that in the Southern States, where prohibition has become almost universal, the increase in the use of drugs, per capita, is greater than the increase in population. He goes on to fortify his statement with facts and figures of an appalling kind:

"The legitimate amount of opium calculated as absolutely necessary for medical and commercial purposes for one year's consumption is 60,000 pounds. Last year over 480,000 pounds was brought into the United States through the customs house. This, of course, does not include the vast amount that is smuggled over the borders.

"Investigation develops the fact that 40 per cent. of the Chinese are addicted to the use of the drug. Some authorities even place the figures as high as 60 per cent., but I do not think that is correct.

"The use of opium, cocaine and other such drugs is, I regret to say, largely on the increase all over the United States, especially in localities where the sale of liquor is prohibited."

Bishop Brant admits that the pure food laws have done good work regarding the sale of patent medicines, but he insists that the drug store has taken the place of the saloon in many of our cities.

One of these days it may occur to the American people that they are paying too high a price for prohibition!

The Anti-Saloon League and the Milk in the Cocoanut.

One misfortune of the situation is that the Anti-Saloon League to live must keep going, must always be doing something, or pretending to be doing something, whether the activity is wise or unwise, the conditions for it are propitious or unpropitious, regardless of whether the conditions do or do not justify its activities. Unless an appearance of success and extension is maintained, the public ceases to contribute and therefore expenses of organization and the salaries of agents cannot be paid. Too often it happens that a prohibition raid or outbreak of activity is the result of diminishing collections from the public and the consequent prodding by officers of a prohibition organization of its agents, than of any judgment that a movement is demanded in the interest of morality or the public welfare. An agent so prodded decides on a campaign in some selected county, town or city. He begins first with the preachers or ministers, of course. A preacher approached on this subject is helpless. Whatever his inward convictions may be as to the conditions and needs of the people about him, he feels that his religious duty requires him to join in any proposed warfare against saloons. He knows that if he refuses to engage in such a fight when called on, his own influence will be impaired, probably his denominational interests endangered and his own piety put under suspicion. He is regarded and regards himself as an enrolled and pledged member of the prohibition or anti-saloon forces and when he is summoned to the cause he must answer, however strong his secret reluctance may be, however earnestly he may doubt the wisdom of the war. A large majority of the church members are in the same position precisely. They, too, must go into the fight, whatever their own private

convictions or interests may be. Most of the women are enlisted, of course. They are naturally emotional and rarely look beneath the surface of things or beyond the immediate moment. They see the saloon and see or feel the harm done by the whiskey sold in it and jump instantly to the conclusion that if they can close the saloon, they can abolish liquor drinking and all its evil results.

So the campaign starts with these powerful forces organized. All kinds of appeals are made to the sentiments, emotions, passions and interests of voters. All kinds of pressure are brought to bear. Spectacular and exciting effects are carefully studied and zealously applied. We have known instances in which business men and newspapers were threatened with boycotts unless they and their employees supported the anti-saloon movement. In conditions like these, in excitement and turmoil and hurrah, amid the ringing of church bells, the blaring of brass bands, the waving of banners and the marching and shouting and singing of women and children, voters are drummed, coaxed, driven and drawn to the polls. Some are aroused by artificial and extraordinary methods to almost ecstatic excitement, others are solemnly warned that a vote against prohibition means for them condemnation to hell fire. Politicians eager to be on the popular side, and men to whom the applause of the crowd, and particularly the praise and plaudits of women, are grateful, join in. Not infrequently the saloon men have made trouble for themselves by disregarding the law or by offensive activity and petty tyranny in local politics. In these conditions a majority of anywhere from one to one or two hundred is secured against license; whereat there is great rejoicing and thanksgiving and a mighty proclamation of another

grand triumph for temperance, sobriety, morality, and religion. The anti-saloon agent goes on his way to attack another stronghold of Satan and leaves Satan in his rear to do as he will with the no-license law and to work out his nefarious schemes through the blind tigers and boot-leggers. A law without any real force of public sentiment or thought behind it, and in which nobody has any very special interest, is left to execute itself. The alleged dry territory ceases to pay any liquor licenses to the State or the local government, while drunkenness is not appreciably diminished, everybody can get liquor who knows where to go for it, just as many crimes are committed and as many convicts sent as before, and there is no special improvement in thrift or taxable values.

The *News Leader* is against the continuance of this fussy farce. As we view it, it is all on the surface. The prohibition is merely nominal and its chief practical results are occasional inconvenience to a stranger or an invalid and the diminution of the public revenue.—*From the Virginia News Leader.*

Lutherans Repudiate Anti-Saloon League.

"We cannot join hands with the prohibitionists because their principle is wrong, in so far as they mix good use and misuse of things that in themselves are gifts of God. We regard this as a wrong principle to prohibit on account of misuse of the use, manufacture and sale of anything that in itself is not bad."

This is the declaration of Rev. Carl Eissfeldt, of the Lutheran Orphan Home, who at the recent Lutheran Conference of Wisconsin, was authorized to give the stand of the Lutheran clergy.

"We have investigated to see if we could join hands with the Anti-Saloon Leagues. We find that while they claim they are not identical with the prohibition movement, de-

claring they would only eliminate the evil of the present system, in their annual report it is plainly stated that not excessive drinking or misuse of any beverage, but the use, manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages is a work of the devil."

Nothing is more certain than that every State and local community in which prohibition now obtains will ultimately have to return to the policy of regulation, and just so long as the prohibitory law remains on the statute books, just so long will the day of reformation be deferred. —Rev. Wm. A. Wasson.

Prohibitionists' Tipple.

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES.

The consumption of patent medicines has been always abnormally larger in prohibition States, a fact which is easily explained by their content of alcohol. The following percentages of alcohol in the "patent medicines" named are given by the Massachusetts State Board analyst, in the published document No. 34:

	Per cent. of Alcohol (by Volume)
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	20.6
Paine's Celery Compound	21.
Dr. Williams' Vegetable Jaundice Bitters	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant"	28.2
Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcohol habit"	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla	21.5
Hood's Sarsaparilla	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Peruna	28.5

	Per cent. of Alcoho (by Volume)
Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil	18.8
Dr. Peters' Kuriko	14.
Carter's Physical Extract	22.
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic	29.3
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink"	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic	19.6
Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic	16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable"	41.6
Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, "entirely harmless"	19.5
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters	16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters	42.6
Burdock Blood Bitters	25.2
Greene's Nervura	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters	22.2
Hoofland's German Bitters, "entirely vegetable"	25.6
Hop Bitters	12.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	44.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, "contains no alcohol" (as a matter of fact, it contains 20.5 per cent. of alcohol and no sulphur)	20.5
Puritana	22.2
Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters	37.5
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters	35.7
Warren's Bilious Bitters	21.5
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters	20.3

Prohibition and Drugs.

Dr. A. P. Grinnell, of Burlington, Vermont, made, a few years ago, a critical investigation of the consumption of stimulants in that State, chiefly the narcotic drugs, and of so-called medicines into which such drugs enter as components of chief efficacy. The difficulties of the inquiry were very great for the reason that those in possession of the information hesitated to give it, doubtless fearing that it might lead to enactments interfering with the most profitable part of their trade. Only part of the dealers responded to the

inquiry. From those that did it was learned that they dispensed every month, of morphine, paregoric or laudanum, what is equivalent to 3,300,000 doses of opium—the standard for a dose being one-eighth grain of morphine, one-half ounce of paregoric and twenty drops of laudanum. The amount thus reported, which by no means covers the total sales, would give a full dose of opium daily for half the population of the State. In one month the sales from drug stores in sixty-nine towns of Vermont, aside from what was dispensed by physicians from their own medicine closets, included the following items:

Gum opium	47 lbs., 12 oz.
Morphine powders	19 lbs., 15 oz.
Morphine pills	3,338 gr.
Dover powder	25 lbs.
Paregoric	32 gal., 1 qt.
Laudanum	32 gal., 1 qt.
Cocaine	27 oz., 1 dr., 30 gr.
Chloral	321 lbs., 4 oz.
Indian hemp	37 oz.

Quinine was also largely used as a stimulant. The amount consumed in Vermont was equivalent to two grains a day for each adult inhabitant of the State. The muriate of cocaine accounted for in the above table would make over 114 gallons of one per cent. solution, which would give 14,492 people each a fluid ounce of the dangerous stimulant.

Maine's Divorces.

"The licensed saloon is a wrecker of homes and a sunderer of the marriage tie," cry the advocates of prohibition. Here is startling proof to the contrary offered by the United States Census Department in its recent report on marriage and divorce.

Strange, yea, incredible to relate, Maine, the venerable parent of prohibition, where the saloon exists not in the eyes of the law, actually far surpasses the license States in the number of her divorces.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE.

STATE	DIVORCES	MARRIAGES	RATIO
Maine.....	14,194	86,592	One to 6 marriages.
New York....	29,125	1,205,655	One to 41 "
New Jersey...	7,441	335,809	One to 45 "
Pennsylvania .	39,686	876,533	One to 22 "

DIVORCES IN RATIO TO POPULATION.

Census 1900—Twenty-year Period.

STATE	POPULATION	DIVORCES	RATIO
Maine.....	694,466	14,194	One to 42
New York.....	7,268,894	29,125	One to 250

Twenty Years, 1887 to 1906, Inclusive.

New Jersey.....	1,883,669	7,441	One to 253
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	39,686	One to 160

One divorce to 13 marriages, Continental United States.
One divorce to 80 population, Continental United States.

Note also this significant, astounding fact:

Maine, in which the liquor traffic has been forbidden during more than sixty years, has the largest number of divorces in which drunkenness is given as the direct cause, with the single exception of Connecticut.

The percentage of divorces granted in which drunkenness or intemperance is given as the cause for the whole United States is:

Of women, 1.1; of men, 5.3.

In Maine the percentage is:

Of women, 3.3; of men, 16.9.

Virginia Needs No Prohibition.

Here in Virginia we are at peace among ourselves and with the world. Our governments are honest,

strong and progressive. We are prospering steadily. The churches are growing, population and wealth are increasing, crime is diminishing, good immigration is coming in. The people, free from political divisions and excitements, are talking and thinking of good roads and good schools. That is the point toward which many thinking men in this State and most of the newspapers, including the *News Leader*, have been working these many years. With these conditions, we cannot see what is to be gained by a drum-beating, horn-blowing, screaming, bell-ringing, generally-disturbing prohibition campaign to stir strife and force divisions and animosities among us. Even at this early stage, it seems almost impossible for many of the zealous prohibitionists to touch on the subject without trying to insult or wound somebody. The results we see from such a campaign are the temporary advancement of a few men to place or prominence, political and social confusion, discord and the diversion of the public mind from practical and needed development and improvement. These have been the consequences of prohibition fights heretofore. The figures show that prohibition does not improve the morals of the people, does not lessen crime or promote prosperity. It has existed in Maine fifty years or more, and last October nearly caused the defeat of the Republican party, which has a natural majority in that State larger than the Democrats have in Virginia. That State has as much crime as any of its liquor-licensing neighbors, and far more divorces than any of them. We have given figures to prove that in Virginia counties prohibition has failed to lessen crime or the cost of crime, and has not increased the prosperity or wealth of the people.—*From the Virginia News Leader.*

Drunkenness in Dry Territory.

A familiar claim of the prohibitionists is that drunkenness and crimes increase or decrease in exact proportion to the increase or decrease in the number of saloons, in a given community.

Hence, where they cannot have prohibition pure and simple, they advocate high license on the ground that high license reduces the number of saloons.

This latter position cannot be disputed. But the prohibitionists maintain that in diminishing the number of saloons, high license also lessens inebriety and resultant crime.

Here they are absolutely wrong, as can easily be shown. The number of saloons has little or no bearing on the matter, seeing that in many proven instances a very small number of saloons exists where the proportion of drunkenness is very large; while, on the other hand, a disproportionately large number of saloons are found in cities and States showing an amazingly low ratio of arrests for drunkenness.

These conclusions are established beyond question by two recent bulletins of the United States Census Office (Nos. 20 and 45) which contain a detailed statement of the number of arrests in all cities of over 8,000 population.

It is an axiom of popular wisdom that figures will not lie—and not even the prohibitionists will accuse the United States Census Office of manipulating these statistics with a sinister purpose.

Let us glance at some of the more striking and significant figures in these bulletins of the United States Census.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

In the appended tables the ratio of drunkenness in the three prohibitory States, Maine, Kansas and

North Dakota, is compared with that shown in the State of Wisconsin. All the figures apply to 1903. Wisconsin has been selected, not only because the license fee in that State is low, but chiefly for the reason that in many of the cities, among them Milwaukee, beer is to all intents and purposes the common drink of a very large percentage of the population.

NAME OF CITY	Proportion of Arrests for Drunkenness to Population	NAME OF CITY	Proportion of Arrests for Drunkenness to Population
Portland, Me.	1 to 24	Milwaukee, Wisc.	1 to 142
Auburn "	1 to 137	Superior, "	1 to 44
Augusta "	1 to 110	Racine "	1 to 171
Bangor "	1 to 18	La Crosse "	1 to 82
Bath "	1 to 51	Oshkosh "	1 to 119
Biddeford "	1 to 40	Appleton "	1 to 262
Lewiston "	1 to 65	Ashland "	1 to 14
Rockland "	1 to 21	Beloit "	1 to 51
Waterville "	1 to 75	Chippewa Falls "	1 to 68
Kansas City, Kan.	1 to 76	Eau Claire "	1 to 123
Wichita "	1 to 26	Fond du Lac "	1 to 55
Atchison "	1 to 124	Green Bay "	1 to 1324
Emporia "	1 to 121	Jamesville "	1 to 95
Fort Scott "	1 to 52	Kenosha "	1 to 77
Galena "	1 to 53	Madison "	1 to 107
Hutchinson "	1 to 75	Manitowoc "	1 to 252
Lawrence "	1 to 100	Marinette City "	1 to 124
Leavenworth "	1 to 83	Merrill "	1 to 61
Pittsburg "	1 to 33	Sheboygan "	1 to 186
Fargo, N. D.	1 to 33	Stevens Point "	1 to 91
		Watertown "	1 to 106
Total	1 to 42	Wausau "	1 to 101
		Total	1 to 98

From the above it will be seen that prohibitory Portland, without any saloons, with a population of 52,656, has one arrest for drunkenness for every

twenty-four of the total population; and on the other hand, Milwaukee ("made famous by its beer") with a population of 313,025 and with 2,145 saloons, has only one arrest for drunkenness out of every one hundred and forty-two (142) of the total population.

In the twenty cities of the prohibitory States, with an aggregate population of 378,752, we have one arrest for drunkenness for every forty-two (42) of the population. In the twenty-two cities of Wisconsin, with an aggregate population of 689,232, we find one arrest for drunkenness for every ninety-eight (98) of the population.

License vs. Prohibition.

The city of Milwaukee—and these are the figures for 1898—with a population of 365,000, had 2,958 arrests for drunkenness or drunk and disorderly, or one to every 123 of population. Savannah, Ga., with a population of 80,000, had 4,305 arrests, or one for every 18 of population. Augusta, Ga., with a population of 60,000, had one to every 15 of population. Bangor, Me., with a population of 25,000, had 1,113 arrests, or one to every 25, and Portland, Me., with a population of 62,000, had 3,049 arrests, or one to every 21 of population.

Do they get it from the saloon? No, not from the open saloon; they get it from the dive; they get it from the dives where men may sneak to find it; they get it from the places that cannot be regulated. Take the State of Georgia. To-day, in the city of Atlanta, there are 100 saloons selling, openly, under license of $200 that goes into the treasury of the prohibition city of Atlanta, "near beer," and it is so near beer that the difference can only be observed by washing the labels off the bottles. There is your splendid prohibi-

tion State of Georgia. In last August the newspapers of the nation heralded the news that a "blind pig" had been discovered in the halls of the capitol of the State of Georgia.

In Alabama and Oklahoma and every other prohibition State the conditions are the same. Prohibition is set to its own music and the tune never changes.—*Mayor David A. Rose, of Milwaukee.*

"Wet" and "Dry" in Virginia.

Our friends, the prohibitionists, and the Anti-Saloon League, contend for prohibition on two separate grounds. They say, in the first place, that it improves the public morals, and in the second place that as an economic question it improves the commercial welfare of the people, makes them richer and adds to the income and lessens the outgo of communities, counties and States.

Probably the surest test of the morals of a county and of its conditions as regards respect for law and regard for order is its criminal expenses—the amount required annually for dealing with its law-breakers. On this basis we have compiled some figures from the annual reports of the auditor of Virginia. We take, according to the United States Census, twenty-four wet counties, and twenty-four dry counties as nearly as possible equal in population, and from the auditor's report compare their criminal expenses for the year ending July, 1907, at which date the counties reported "wet" returned liquor licenses and the counties reported "dry" had returned none, and therefore, nominally, at least, forbade the liquor traffic within their borders.

Fourteen show the criminal expenses lighter in the wet counties than in the dry counties of like population. This seems to indicate that in the majority of instances morals are better and the people are more orderly and law-abiding in wet counties than in dry. If they do not mean this, what do they mean?

Let us take some other tests of the effect of prohibition on the public morals, and in bringing good order and obedience to the law. Thirteen of the Virginia counties now dry were dry ten years ago, the auditor's report for 1897 showing that they paid no liquor licenses for that year. This table shows the criminal expenses of these thirteen counties for the years 1897 and 1907, respectively:

	1897.	1907.
Accomac	$1,574.22	$1,387.90
Bland	1,083.00	182.00
Carroll	2,803.49	1,657.72
Dickenson	3,859.52	2,769.21
Giles	958.30	1,444.49
Grayson	2,345.26	1,217.65
King George	689.53	583.66
Mathews	364.73	237.45
Montgomery	3,642.56	2,005.07
Roanoke	2,565.29	1,428.28
Russell	3,241.10	1,598.83
Scott	5,766.47	2,109.74
Smyth	1,966.08	1,669.53
	$30,859.55	$18,291.53

This looks pretty good, but here is a table of thirteen counties which were wet in 1897 and are wet now, showing their comparative criminal expenses as between 1897 and 1907:

	1897.	1907.
Augusta	$2,683.51	$1,567.60
Bath	761.48	872.45
Botetourt	1,572.42	858.17
Madison	284.48	188.80
Alleghany	4,042.29	4,099.05
Fauquier	2,805.70	1,713.50
Nelson	924.67	897.54
Fairfax	1,885.99	2,218.39
Floyd	1,855.37	1,507.18
Patrick	5,822.08	890.16
Amherst	2,071.00	1,387.90
Henry	3,110.64	2,678.77
Albemarle	3,824.98	1,432.30
	$31,641.98	$20,311.81

The wet counties, taken at random as they come on our comparative list, show a decrease in ten years in criminal expenses of $11,330.17, the dry counties a decrease of $12,568.02. This seems to show that the morals and order of the State are better than they were ten years ago, but the figures do not indicate that prohibition has anything to do with the change. In 1897, with thirteen dry counties, the criminal expenses of all the counties amounted to $201,973. In 1907 these expenses were $170,474; but the wet counties show as much decrease in crime as the dry.

On the economic side the showing is no better. Of the 100 counties in Virginia, thirty-five fail to meet expenses. That is, they get more from the State Treasury than they pay into it. Of these thirty-five delinquent counties, twenty-eight are dry. More than half the dry counties are compelled to call on the rest of the State to help support them and the veteran and pioneer dry county of Scott is the worst of the lot, calling on the State for $9,000 a year.

We have prepared a table showing what the dry and wet counties respectively pay the State treasury,

no cities being included. It will show that the wet counties pay four-fifths of the income Virginia derives from her citizens living in the country or smaller towns. The figures are:

Wet counties	$395,694
Dry counties	94,909
Excess wet over dry	$300,785

—Condensed from News-Leader, Richmond, Va.

How Dry Communities Affect Near-by License Cities.

One of the most interesting features connected with local option conditions in Massachusetts is the effect produced on license cities surrounded by dry communities.

Boston occupies a peculiarly unhappy position in this respect, being the center of an extensive dry territory. This results in Boston having an excessive number of arrests for public intoxication; the total number for 1907 being 35,728, or about one to 18 of population.

Of these arrests, however, only 19,781 were citizens of Boston, 11,528 were residents of the State outside of the city.

When the clerk of the Boston Police Department was interrogated as to the excessive number of arrests, this was his answer:

"We are surrounded by no-license cities like Cambridge, Somerville and Quincy, which results in their people coming here to satisfy their thirst."

The official in charge of the Lynn Police Department said recently:

"Lynn would not have voted no-license this year if it had not been for the fact that the drunkards of Somerville, Beverly and other nearby cities came here to fill up."

When there are licensed places in a city or town, the man who wants a drink goes to the bar, takes what he wants and leaves. When there is no licensed bar, he gets his supply in the speak-easy, has it expressed to him, or visits the nearest license town. This fact is demonstrated by the large number of arrests of citizens from adjacent cities in the city of Boston, a very low percentage of whom are from licensed cities; the record for 15 no-license cities being 7,249 arrests in Boston; for 15 licensed cities, 1,146 arrests.

Among these no-license cities largely represented by arrests in Boston are Cambridge, with about 1,500 arrests for intoxication in Cambridge and 2,100 in Boston; Malden, with less than 400 arrests at home and 547 in Boston; Quincy, with 500 arrests in Quincy and 818 in Boston; Somerville, with 876 in that city and 975 in Boston; while the largest number from any license city arrested in Boston last year (1908) were from Lynn, 254.

It will be readily seen from this showing that Cambridge, Quincy, Somerville and Malden have no reason to felicitate themselves on the sobriety of their citizens.

In addition to the drinking represented by public intoxication, abroad and at home, there is an excessive amount of what may be called private drinking, or drinking in the home.

In Massachusetts the law provides for the granting of licenses to what is known as the "Pony Express," authorizing the holder of the license to solicit orders for intoxicating liquor and deliver the same. To show how this operates, they have 15 such expresses in the city of Somerville. In the month of February, 1908, there were delivered by these various Pony Expresses, 7,913 different packages of intoxicating liquor in that

city, indicating that a vote for no-license does not determine the total abstinence principles of the people.

The sales of intoxicating liquor in Worcester indicate practically the same condition of affairs.

Drunkenness in No-License Towns.

The city of Brockton, Mass., has been under no-license longer than any municipality of an equal population, and is sufficiently isolated not to have conditions complicated by the proximity of a license centre. Below are the ratios of arrests for drunkenness in 1905 per 10,000 of population in several other Massachusetts cities under license and in Brockton.

CITIES	Population Estimated	Number of Arrests for Drunkenness per 10,000 of Population
Fall River	105,762	2097.1
Lowell	94,889	3909.8
New Bedford	74,362	1565.3
Springfield	73,540	2511.5
Lawrence	70,050	2389.7
Holyoke	49,934	2052.7
Brockton	47,794	2845.5

With the exception of Lowell, all the other cities show up very favorably along side of Brockton. No comparisons could be fairer than between cities in a compact State like Massachusetts, where arrests for drunkenness are regulated by uniform law and where public sentiment in regard to their enforcement partakes of the same character. If it be said that more favorable no-license statistics could have been adduced for the cities of Cambridge, Somerville, Newton, etc., the answer is that they are adjacent to Boston, which makes comparisons invalid, and that a large quota of arrests of inhabitants of these cities appear annually in the returns for Boston.

The following comparison deals with cities in States under prohibition:

CITIES	Estimated Population	Number of Arrests per 100,000 of Population for—	
		Drunkenness	Disturbing the Peace
Kansas City, Kan.....	67,614	1970.0	705.5
Portland, Me.....	54,330	2806.9	163.8
Topeka, Kan.....	37,641	1885.9	775.7
Wichita, Kan.....	31,110	4381.2	478.9

It would, perhaps, be unfair to regard conditions in Kansas City, Kansas, as typical because of its immediate proximity to Kansas City, Missouri, which is under license. As a matter of fact, there is every reason to believe that but for the existence of such à safety valve, Kansas City, Kansas, would exhibit a much larger rate of arrests than now. The other Kansas cities certainly are typical. Look at Wichita.

Of all the 67 cities of the United States having less than 50,000 population in 1905, and scattered over no less than 26 States, only eight outrank Wichita in proportion of arrests for drunkenness and for disturbing the peace.

Worcester as a Terrible Example.

In voting for prohibition the Massachusetts city of Worcester did its worst against the cause of prohibition. The explanation of this seeming paradox is to be found in the exhibit the city is making under a "no-license" régime. As a "terrible example" of the practical workings of prohibition in cities of its class, Worcester is certainly playing an illuminating and useful rôle. The dry, or rather wet, facts it presents are worth a ton of argument. Here are a few samples. The arrests for drunkenness in July, 1908, numbered

135. This year the number of drunks registered on the police blotters was over 220. Of this number 154 were first offenses, which goes to prove that intoxicants are exceedingly accessible in Worcester to persons who are not accustomed to use them. The Worcester papers report a tremendous increase in the delivery of whiskey and beer by express, and it is claimed the police have knowledge of 4,828 gallons of whiskey and 55,920 cases and 5,173 kegs of beer thus delivered during the month of July. One paper estimates the total consumption of beer in bottles during July at about two and a half millions, or twenty for every person in the city. This is certainly "going some" even for a city of 125,000 population. But aside from claims and estimates, there are the official returns of the police department, which show the effect of prohibition in Worcester to be a large increase in the consumption of alcoholic drinks and in drunkenness and crime.—*Portland Argus.*

Jersey's Excise Commission.

The Excise Commission of New Jersey was a commission appointed by the Governor at the 1908 session of the Legislature to investigate the workings of the laws, and the saloon problem generally, throughout the entire State. The Commission did its work most thoroughly. Recognizing the evils which exist, it endeavored by a determined, carefully studied and practical effort to lessen them—not by any patent device, but by investigation, publicity and an appeal to an enlightened public opinion. After scouring the whole State in search for facts, it closed its public hearings by devoting three days to the mayors and officers of municipalities, to the ministers and temperance people, and lastly to the brewers and trade interests. The

Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Fisk, is a prominent New York banker, and a man of known independence and force. He made this statement at the last session of the Commission:

"Another question is the matter of licensing drug stores. At the present time the druggists in this State are not acting in a proper manner, and are selling at all times, including Sundays, intoxicating liquors or concoctions that are drawn in place of intoxicating liquor, without any licenses, and some restrictions should be enacted that would regulate this matter. Mixed drinks from the soda water fountain contain a flavoring that is principally alcohol, and right here in regard to soda water fountains, it might be mentioned that this is being done by a number of so-called restaurants or temperance refreshment bars. The general public is so blind to this that even members of temperance societies indulge in these places in refreshments without knowing what they are drinking."

The feature of this hearing was the address made by Bishop Lines, whose name is one to conjure with in New Jersey, as it was in Connecticut before he went there. The Bishop said in part:

"The suppression of places where beer and spirits are sold by prohibition would probably lead to the formation of clubs which could not be controlled, and which would be more demoralizing than saloons. My own idea is that the true policy of the State is to limit the number of licensed places for the sale of beer and spirits in some proportion to the population—say one to 500—which is, I think, the rule in Boston.

"Then the purpose should be to keep the business in the hands of the responsible men who are law-abiding and who do not associate evil things with the business.

"Men in the liquor business complain that they are put under a ban socially in an unfair way, and that their children, for whom they have the same ambition that we all have, suffer from it; but this will remain so until the abuses of the business are removed by those who are engaged in it, and no one else can do it.

"I do not know why a man keeping a saloon may not be as respectable as a man who keeps a hotel in which there is a public bar from which he profits, or who rents buildings in which such public bars exist. I do not see why a club in which the members freely obtain strong drink should be more respectable than a saloon."

Temperate drinking has been a part of the life of every great man and of every great nation without exception. Good wine and good beer are among Nature's generous gifts. They should not be rejected because a few men use them to excess and harmfully.—ARTHUR BRISBANE.

To Punish the Drinker.

The inconsistency in the prohibitory law which punishes the seller, but says nothing to the buyer of drink, has often been pointed out. However, the prohibitionists have never heretofore dared to penalize the act of drinking, judging, perhaps, that this would be resented as an intolerable outrage upon personal liberty. At last it seems they have plucked up their courage and about made up their minds to be consistent. The time is at hand, according to the Rev. A. B. Cristy, Agent of the Rhode Island Temperance League, when it will be made a misdemeanor for a person to drink intoxicating liquor.

This is not a joke taken from *Puck* or *Judge*, but a solemn statement of fact which we find in the Providence *News-Democrat* of October 5, 1908. The Rev. Mr. Cristy is quoted as saying that if such a law could be passed it would prove the real solution of the temperance question, being far superior to the no-license law or any other plan which has heretofore been devised to prevent the spread of intemperance by closing the saloons.

Alcohol and Civilization.

No; alcohol is the root of much evil, but not of all. It may be better that men should think half drunk, if necessary, than that they should not think at all; it may be better that they should dare half drunk than that they never should dare. It may be better that they should be stimulated somewhat, even by drink, than that they should sink under the monotony of hopeless drudgery. A man ruled by alcohol is pretty nearly worthless, but there are grounds to think that there is a greater destiny for the nations that subdue alcohol to a wise use than for those who resolve that it is too strong for them and, if they can, abolish it. The fight with alcohol has been going on since the world began. We know nothing important about the dangers of strong drink that was not thoroughly known and appreciated by the wise at least as long ago as when the Old Testament and especially the Book of Proverbs, was written. Alcohol has a certain destructive value in that it promotes the survivial of the fittest, but we need not save it for that, for there are plenty of other things that sufficiently serve that important end. While it is disputable whether the world would be better off without it altogether, it cannot be disputed that it is a natural detail of the progress of civilization to keep the consumption of alcohol within proper bounds and eliminate the evils of it.

It is right to protect from temptation the young, the inexperienced, and the weak, and to restrain and punish mischievous self-indulgence. There is no dispute about the propriety of laws to protect children from all temptation to drink alcoholic beverages, for alcohol is undoubtedly bad for children. So in various communities there may be considerable

bodies of grown-ups who are so backward in self-control that they need to be protected like children from alcoholic solicitations. So it is still with the Indians, and the strictest laws against the sale of alcoholic drinks to Indians are not objected to. So, as has been said, it is to a less extent in the South. Communities whose orderly life is really imperilled by drink are warranted in eliminating the peril by whatever means they may. So, local option laws are well thought of almost everywhere, and so prohibition may become, in certain States at least, a warrantable experiment. It may be a useful process of civilization even where it is not destined to be a permanent condition. States have tried it for a time and dropped it, taking high license and local option in its place. The States that are taking up with it now are either new ones, like North Dakota, where life is still mainly agricultural and comparatively simple, and Oklahoma, where the Indian population complicates matters; or the Southern States which have large elements of population of low average intelligence and a high ratio of illiteracy. Kansas and Maine are different; but in neither of them is prohibition as yet an undisputed success. Massachusetts and New York will think a long time before they come out for State prohibition, though both of them appreciate the need for temperance reform, and are hospitable to high license and local option.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Eminent Thinkers Condemn Prohibition.

The Rev. Canon West, D.D.:

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left with other things, as open matters of Christian liberty."

Lord Chief Justice Russell:

"We have to deal with the world as we find it, with men as they are and the men who work in Britain like their beer. I deprecate the methods of intemperate temperance advocates, and maintain that anything which tends to remove the workingman from sordid surroundings is an aid to temperance."

Charles Dickens:

"There is no intrinsic harm in beer, far from it; and so, by raving against it, we take up a line of argument from which we may be broken quite easily by any person who has the simplest power of reasoning.

"The real temperance cause is injured by intemperate advocacy; and an argument which we cannot honestly sustain, is injurious to the cause it is enlisted to support."

Dr. J. Mortimer Granville:

"The fanatical crusade against the drinking of fermented liquors has been carried too far."

Lord Llangattock:

"I yield to no man in my love of temperance, but you cannot make a man sober by act of Parliament, and I have watched with great interest the good effected by example and education. When the clubs of the wealthier men are closed, then will be the time for closing public houses."

The Rt. Hon. John Bright, M.P.:

"It is not in the power of Parliament by an act of Parliament to change the habits of the people; and in all probability a law such as you propose (Temperance Bill), if it were to be passed, would fail absolutely and become a dead letter."

Lord Bramwell:

"Preach temperance. Punish the drunkard. Punish the adulterator of pure spirits. But respect the rights and opinions of those who do not agree with you."

Sir Matthew W. Ridley, M.P.:

"We ought not to subordinate the privileges of the sober man to the reformation of the drunkard."

Dr. Jonathan Pereira:

"Considered dietetically, beer possesses a three-fold property; it quenches thirst; it stimulates, cleans and nourishes or strengthens. From these combined qualities, beer proves a refreshing and salubrious drink if taken in moderation, and an agreeable and valuable stimulant and support to those who have to undergo much bodily fatigue."

Erasmus, the Reformer:

"Happy promises! Well may Burgundy be called the mother of man, suckling him with such milk."

Joseph Chamberlain, M. P.:

"I have been a great traveller and I have seen prohibition abound in the United States, and it only leads to drinking in more forms than under the old system."

Justin McCarthy, M. P.:

"The prohibition law in Canada and the United States is a gross and ludicrous imposture."

Judge Haliburton:

"Laws which attempt to abolish the use of liquor altogether, defeat themselves. It is impossible to carry them into operation. Liquor is sold all over the State of Maine, and all over the other States, and it is said to find its way into high quarters; in my opinion the consumption of liquor is rather increased than diminished in those States where the law is prohibitory."

Prohibition: A theory of "social rights" which is nothing short of this—that it is the absolute social right of every individual that every other individual shall act in every respect exactly as he ought; that whosoever fails thereof in the smallest particular violates my social rights and entitles me to demand from the legislature the removal of the grievance. So monstrous a principle is far more dangerous than any single interference with liberty;—there is no violation of liberty which it would not justify.—*John Stuart Mill.*

The Folly of Prohibition.

The railroads of the United States injured last year more than one hundred thousand persons and put out seven thousand hopeful lives; does any sane man argue that we ought to abolish railroads? The stock exchange has brought in the last year economic misery to uncounted homes, but even at the height of the panic no one wanted to destroy the market for industrial stocks. How much crime and disaster and disease and ruin have come into the lives of American youth through women, and yet who doubts that women are the blessing of the whole national life? To say that certain evils come from a certain source suggests only to fools the hasty annihilation of the source before studying whether greater evils might not result from its destruction, and without asking whether the evils might not be reduced, and the good from the same source remain untouched and untampered with. Even if a hollow tooth aches, the modern dentist does not think of pulling it; that would be the remedy of the clumsy village barber. The evils of drink exist, and to neglect their cure would be criminal, but to rush on to the conclusion that every vineyard ought, therefore, to be devastated is unworthy of the logic of a self-governing nation.—*Prof. Münsterberg.*

Mortality, Poverty, Insanity, and Drink.

SOME PROHIBITION FALLACIES REFUTED.

Total abstinence fanatics claim that three-fourths of all cases of insanity are caused directly by alcoholic indulgence. More and more the truly scientific view is beginning to prevail, that alcoholic excess is rather an effect than a cause of insanity.

Another point worthy of serious consideration: Alcoholism, which is caused by the abuse of ardent spirits, is a form of temporary insanity, often leading to complete and permanent dementia, paresis, etc. Now the Swiss Statistical Bureau points out, in a celebrated report, that the abuse of ardent spirits throughout the German Empire prevails particularly either in those parts of the Empire whose population does not take any considerable share in the growing consumption of malt liquors, or in those localities where wine is not accessible to the large body of the people. In Bavaria, for example, where the annual per capita consumption of beer is about fifty-nine gallons and where distilled liquors are little used, alcoholism is practically unknown.

Miss Mary Dendy, honorary secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the Feeble-Minded, contributed a paper on "The Feeble-Minded—How to Prevent Their Evil Effect Upon the Moral and Physical Well-Being of the Race," at the North of England Education Conference, held at Sheffield on January 3 and 4, 1908. Dealing with the question of drink and its relation to feeble-mindedness, Miss Dendy said:

"For generations good people have been trying to kill this evil habit of excess. Every bad feature of our lives has been put down to it. And now, when a great deal more attention is being paid to disease of the mind, or, perhaps I should rather say, to the lack of mind in our children, there is a jealous desire on the part of the total abstainers to make out that this also is the result of the use of intoxicants. There could not be a greater mistake. It is a very serious mistake, for we shall not cure people of a trouble they have by treating them for a trouble they have not. Drink is a result and not a cause of weakness of intellect. This is not a question now of opinion, but of statistics. Dr. Branthwaite, the inspector of Inebriates' Homes, tells us that 62 per cent. to 63 per cent. of all the cases committed to these homes are insane or mentally defective, a great majority coming under the latter heading. He goes on to say that 'mental incompetence, stopping short of insanity, holds a prominent position in the causation of habitual drunkenness,' and that it is 'morally certain that the large majority of the cases included among defectives started life handicapped by weakness.'

"Dr. Gill, the Medical Director of the Langho Inebriates' Reformatory, tells us that 60 per cent. of those committed to this place are insane or mentally defective; and, quoting Dr. Branthwaite's statement, goes on to say that these figures are of great practical importance and reveal a state of affairs that was never even suspected. He is mistaken there; some of us have, for a long time, more than suspected this state of affairs. It has been forced upon us in the course of our work. To begin with, there is no reason, so far as I can obtain information, why the children of drunkards should be more likely to be mentally defective than the children of sober people. As a matter of fact, they are not so. I find that in fifty-six the parents of the children concerned were definitely sober; in thirteen they were definitely one or both of them drunken; in twenty-nine there was no definite history either way. Moreover, it is quite easy to keep the weak in mind from drinking; they have not the craving for drink which makes a man sacrifice everything to obtain it. They drink only as they do every bad and foolish thing which comes in their way, because it is easier to do it than to leave it undone.

"Dr. Gill is right when he says that there is no road to sobriety for the mentally defective drunkard except that which leads to permanent detention. And I must quite clear the point upon which Dr. Gill and Dr. Branthwaite lay stress: these mentally weak inebriates were mentally weak before they were drunken."

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot, in his book on "Degeneracy, Its Causes, Signs and Results," says:

"That excess in alcohol frequently occurs in degenerate stocks is undeniable. But, as Krafft-Ebing, Kiernan, Spitzka and others have shown, intolerance of alcohol is an expression of degeneracy. The person intolerant of alcohol becomes either a total abstainer because of a personal idiosyncrasy (like that which forbids certain people to eat shellfish lest nettle-rash occur) or because of parsimony, or for both reasons combined. Such total abstainers leave degenerate offspring in which degeneracy assumes the type of excess in alcohol as well as even lower phases."

Available statistics of the insane do not permit accurate comparisons between States. The most ingenious search would fail to discover any relation between the ratios of insane in the different States and the prevalence of the liquor habit.

Incidentally, however, the fact stands out that insanity has not diminished in States where the liquor habit is supposed to have been driven to the wall. In Maine, for instance, the insane hospital population goes on increasing with the same relative rapidity as elsewhere. In 1903 it had 125.3 insane in hospitals per 100,000 population. This ratio is lower than for many States, but merely shows the extent to which the insane are cared for in special institutions. The Census report says that in 1890 Maine was one of the four States in which "the number of insane enumerated outside of hospitals exceeded the number found in these institutions;" and "in none of these States has the accumulation of insane in hospitals since 1890

been so large that the number still outside of hospitals can be presumed to have been greatly diminished, much less exhausted." In other words, if Maine cared for her insane in hospitals to the same extent as some other States, her ratio of insane would proportionately be the same.

Kansas and North Dakota also yield ratios of insane per 100,000 population which do not reveal the slightest benefit in this respect from the prohibition of liquor.

The German Imperial Statistical Bureau found in 1885 that only 2.1 per cent. of 1,367,347 cases were pauperized by drink. Dr. Böhmert, in his study of poor relief in 77 German cities, found only 1.3 per cent. Even smaller percentages resulted from investigations made in the cities of Madgeburg and Stuttgart. Austrian statistics led to similar conclusions, namely, that intemperance is the cause of pauperism in from 1 to 3 per cent.

The Committee of Fifty found that of 29,923 cases reported by charity organization societies and other organizations dealing with the poor in their homes, 18.46 per cent. are attributable to the personal use of liquor; 2.07 per cent. to the intemperate habits of one or both parents, 0.45 per cent. to intemperance of legal guardians, and 7.39 per cent. to the intemperate habit of others, not parents or guardians. Thus the average percentage of poverty due directly or indirectly to drink was 25.06 per cent., with 6.03 per cent. of the total number of cases unaccounted for. Charles Booth, pursuing an investigation in England on the same lines, finds that among 4,000 cases of poverty in East London, 13 and 14 per cent. were due to drink, the higher percentage being connected with a greater degree of poverty. In another investigation made by

him comprising 5,000 cases of persons living poor and irregular lives, he found 10 and 11 per cent. of their poverty attributable to drink, dropping to only 5 per cent. for another 3,000 cases of persons who were poor but not so irregularly employed.

Among a total of 8,420 inmates of fifty almshouses representing ten States, the Committee of Fifty found the general average percentage of pauperism due directly or indirectly to drink to be 37.05, with 5.03 per cent. of cases unaccounted for. It is stated that this average "simply stands for an approximate expression of the truth."

A table has been prepared by Professor Warner, of Stanford University, based on fifteen separate investigations of actual cases of poverty numbering over 100,000 cases in America, England and Germany. All the facts have been collected by trained investigators unbiased by theory. From these figures, it appears that about 20 per cent. of the worst cases of poverty are due to misconduct, and 75 per cent. to misfortune. Drink causes only 11 per cent., while lack of work or poorly paid work causes nearly 30 per cent.

Statistics showing the relation between poverty and drink are most inadequate and unreliable. The point to be enforced is that such as are at all authentic in no way bear out the exaggerated statements of our opponents.

The special report of the United States Census Bureau, 1904, offers some suggestive information and comparisons on the subject of pauperism. Thus we learn that the most striking diminution, both in actual numbers of paupers and ratio to general population, was exhibited by New Jersey, where the ratio declined 93.2 per 100,000 during the thirteen years from 1880 to 1893. In other words, New Jersey

secures the banner place for having cured itself of the greatest share of pauperism, during the interval named, of any State in the North Atlantic division.

On December 31, 1903, New Jersey, with an estimated population of 2,040,882, had enumerated in almshouses 1,936 paupers.

On the same date, Maine, with little more than one-third of New Jersey's population (as estimated, 706,427), had enumerated in almshouses 1,152 paupers. That is to say, sparsely populated prohibition Maine has 163 out of every 100,000 of its people living in almshouses; while thickly populated license New Jersey has only 94 out of every 100,000 or her people dependent upon almshouse charity.

New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, until very recently prohibition States, tell the same story as Maine, with even darker shading. Their showing of pauperism is as follows:

New Hampshire.....Population, 424,150
Number of paupers..... 1,140
(Per 100,000, 268.8)

Connecticut.....Population, 966,528
Number of paupers..... 2,067
(Per 100,000, 213.9.)

Vermont.....Population, 347,660
Number of paupers..... 414
(Per 100,000, 119.1.)

Rhode Island had license for too short an interval before this Census to make a good showing, and here it is:

Rhode Island.....Population, 458,314
Number of paupers..... 788
(Per 100,000, 171.9.)

It is also worth noting that Wisconsin, "famous for its beer," with a population of 2,203,671, has 1,606 almshouse paupers or only 72 per 100,000 of population.

Gluttony a Probable Cause.

[*H. E. O. Heinemann, "Rule of Not too Much."*]

The fact that a glass of beer heightens the pleasure of eating constitutes a most important point in its favor.

The second point to which I want to refer is a certain aspect of the evil effects of the intemperate use of liquor in producing poverty, crime, insanity, and other misery.

The advocates of temperance, *i. e.*, of the temperate use of all things, including fermented beverages, have devoted much time to efforts to controvert or minimize the charge that intoxicating drink not only contributes to those evils, but is the chief cause of them. Estimates of the share of crime, pauperism and insanity caused by liquor run as high as 75 per cent. The Committee of Fifty seems to gravitate toward a percentage of twenty-five for poverty, about thirty for crime.

The question is a broad one as well as deep. For my own part, I do not believe that 25 per cent. is even approximately a true figure. Certain investigations abroad go as low as 2 per cent. for poverty. The wide divergence of results shows to my mind that the results are of very little value as showing the actual facts, whereas they do seem to show the natural tendency of social reformers, as well as of the paupers and criminals themselves, to lay the blame on liquor. It is the scapegoat. In most cases a drunkard is predisposed, as the anti-alcoholist is, to intemperance.

The one lets himself go, and becomes a drunkard. The other keeps himself in check in that respect, and goes to extremes in other things. Both are abnormal. It is not liquor that makes the drunkard, it is the man. It is not the fine cooking that makes the glutton, it is the man, and of course, his environment, consisting of a thousand influences.

I should like to see the Committee of Fifty send out a few hundred skillful observers to gather statistics showing the percentage of crime, poverty, insanity, etc., that ought to be charged up to dyspepsia, indigestion, overeating, gluttony, or whatever they might wish to call the protean forms of that constant abuse of the alimentary canal to which nearly all people are subjecting themselves.

* * * * *

Then, according to the reasoning of the anti-alcoholists, you should stop eating! Prohibit the manufacture and sale of food!

Where's the sense? It is not to stop eating. It is to learn to eat right. It is for the adult to study the question, or take sound medical advice, and observe and govern himself. It is for the parents and the teacher to raise children so that their appetites shall be normal, that they shall not desire excess, but shun it "instinctively"—if you like that word—without the need of conscious self-restraint. It is for the legislator to secure purity of food, for the physician to give advice to keep the people in health rather than pull them out of disease, it is for the housekeepers and public housekeepers to learn to cook rationally and with a view to satisfy normal hunger and appetite, not to stimulate jaded palates or gorge extended stomachs.

* * * * *

Was there ever anything good that was unaccompanied by evil? Was there ever a virtue that, sought or practiced to excess, did not turn to vice or crime? Quotations from poets and philosophers of all ages might be multiplied on this subject, to prove the unanimity of the mountain peaks of human intellect on this point.

Temperance! That is the key to the whole question as to both food and drink. Eat temperately and drink temperately, and you will be healthy and strong, virtuous and wise, generous and affectionate, according to your gifts and your light.

What we ought to repel is the attempt to throw the burden of poverty, crime, and insanity upon alcoholic drink, whose share in causing such misery is not the greatest, although unfortunately it is not so insidious a cause or one so difficult to trace as is intemperance in food. It is, in fact, far less dangerous. For while the effects of irrational eating do not appear in plain, unmistakable symptoms at once, the results of excessive drinking advertise themselves instantly and invite reform.

Alcohol, Longevity and Disease.

The connection of disease with habits of intemperance was the subject of an inquiry made some years ago by the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association. The reports were prepared by Isambard Owen, M.D., etc., secretary to the Committee, and consist chiefly of elaborate tabular ratings and comparisons. From these the more important results are extracted.

The following alcoholic classes were considered, embracing over four thousand individuals:

"Class A—Total Abstainers.

"Class B—The Habitually Temperate—Men who drink small amounts, and only with meals, and rarely take spirits except for medicinal purposes.

"Class C—The Careless Drinkers—Men who, without being 'intemperate' or 'free drinkers,' yet do not confine themselves within a rigid rule; who drink spirits occasionally as a beverage; who may at times drink between meals, or even to the extent of intoxication occasionally, but who do not make these practices a habit, and, on the average, do not materially exceed what has been termed the 'physiological amount,' of 1½ ounces of pure alcohol daily.

"Class D—The Free Drinkers—Men who 'drink a fair amount' or 'take their wine freely,' habitually exceeding the physiological amount to a material extent, but yet who cannot be called 'drunkards.'

"Class E—The Decidedly Intemperate—'Drinking men,' 'hard drinkers' and 'drunkards.' "

Commenting upon the showing made, as to average age, by the several classes grouped for examination, the Committee declared that the exhibit of total abstainers was "somewhat startling, for we find that it is not only far below the age attained by the moderate drinkers, but it is even a year below that reached by the decidedly intemperate."

The average ages of the respective classes are thus indicated:

"Class A—Total Abstainers—51.22 Years.
"Class B—Temperate Drinkers—62.13 Years.
"Class C—Careless Drinkers—59.67 Years.
"Class D—Free Drinkers—57.59 Years.
"Class E—Decidedly Intemperate—52.03½ Years."

The Committee gave special attention to the subject of tubercle, "on account of the widely conflicting views as to the action of alcohol upon the production and the progress of the disease."

These conclusions, among others, were arrived at and were declared to have been placed upon a basis of fact:

"That there is no ground for the belief that alcoholic excess leads in any special manner to the development of this malignant disease, and some reason to think that it may delay its production.

"That, in the young, alcoholic liquors seem rather to check than to induce the formation of tubercle; while in the old there is some reason to believe that the effects are reversed.

"That the tendency to apoplexy is not in any special manner induced by alcohol.

"That the tendency to bronchitis, unless, perhaps, in the young, is affected in any special manner by alcoholic excess.

"That the mortality from pneumonia and probably that from typhoid fever, also, is not especially affected by alcoholic habits.

"That prostatic enlargement and the tendency to cystitis are not especially induced by alcoholic excess.

That Americans are shorter-lived than Germans, even though more temperate than the latter in the use of alcoholic drinks and working an average of ten per cent. shorter hours, was contended by Dr. B. Laquer before the International Congress of Medicine at Wiesbaden, in April, 1905. The Doctor gave these figures as a result of a personal investigation which he had made during 1904:—Persons from 40 to 60 years in Germany, 179; in America, 170. Persons over 60 years in Germany, 78; in America, 65."

Prohibition and the Death Rate.

From the Census Bulletins of 1880 and 1890 we find that the number of deaths from alcohol for every 100,000 of population was as follows:

	1880	1900
Maine	1.08	2.16
New Hampshire	2.02	2.18
Vermont	2.33	3.20
Average for the three States	1.57	2.41

In the twenty years, from 1880 to 1900, during all of which these States had prohibition, the average death rate in them caused by alcohol increased 53 per cent.

In the same census report we find that the death rate caused by alcohol for every 100,000 of population in the license States named below was as follows:

	1880	1900
Alabama	1.35	1.10
Indiana	2.22	2.22
Kentucky	2.12	1.68
Missouri	3.68	1.70
Nebraska	1.76	1.50
North Carolina	2.07	1.64
Oregon	4.00	1.21
Texas	3.45	1.41
Tennessee	2.01	1.93
West Virginia	1.77	1.67
Average in license States	2.47	1.63

Decrease in rate from 1880 to 1900 in license States, 34 per cent.

The death rate attributable to alcohol therefore decreased 34 per cent. in these license States during the twenty years from 1880 to 1900, as against an increase of 53 per cent. in the rate in the prohibition States. Moreover, the actual number of deaths from alcoholism, regardless of population, reported from the prohibition States increased 63 per cent. from 1880 to 1900, while the actual number of deaths in the license States from this cause decreased during the same period 2 per cent. These facts are much more remarkable when taken in connection with the fact that during the period named the license States increased about 50 per cent. in population, while the population of the prohibition States was practically stationary.

Says the United States Census Report on Mortality Statistics for 1906: "The death rate from alcoholism in 1906 was 8.6 per 100,000 of population, the same as the rate for the year 1903."

The following table exhibits the deaths from alcoholism per 100,000 population for a series of years. The figures are taken from the United States Census report. The "registration area" and "registration cities" referred to comprehend the area and the localities from which official mortality returns are received each year.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

AREA	Annual Average: 1900 to 1904	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
The regisration area..	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.6	5.8	6.2	6.6
Registration cities...	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.7
Registration States..	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.1	5.3	6.0	6.5
Cities in registration States.....	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.9	6.7	7.6	8.1
Rural part of registration States.....	3.4	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.8	4.7
Registration cities in other States....	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.8

Whether alcoholism is a more fruitful source of mortality than a few years ago cannot be determined from the statistics cited. The variations from year to year are so slight and may be wholly due to more or less perfect methods of reporting causes.

In European countries there is the same uncertainty. Dr. Printzing characterizes the existing statistics as "very inexact" and says, "a comparison between different countries is not feasible," as many cases of alcohol poisoning are entered under organic diseases. According to the best authorities, the death rate from chronic alcoholism per 100,000 population, was in Prussia, 7.9; in Bavaria, 7.4; in Baden, 2.4; in Italy,

1.7; in England, 19.2; in Scotland, 10.1. The Swiss mortality statistics are supposed to be particularly trustworthy. According to official returns for Switzerland, alcoholism was found to be a direct or contributory cause during the period 1891–1899 in 10.7 of each 100 deaths among males, and 1.9 in each 100 deaths among females. During the period 1900–1903 10.3 in 100 deaths among males and 1.9 in each 100 deaths among females were ascribed to the same cause.

In Denmark, where the consumption of intoxicants is particularly heavy, Westergaard says that 6.7 per cent. of the deaths among males and 0.8 per cent. among females are due directly or indirectly to drink.

While no finality can be claimed for the statistics showing the death rate from alcoholism in the registration era of the United States, they afford some light on conditions in Maine. The query arises at once, why has prohibition Maine a death rate from alcoholism exceeding that for Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire (in cities), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island (in cities), and South Dakota? This excess is visible not only in the death rate from alcoholism in cities, but in that for rural districts as well. Five of the fifteen registration States show a lower death rate from alcoholism in rural districts than Maine and among them Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, and New Jersey, while New York and Pennsylvania yield only a slightly higher rate. There is a variation between the rates for various localities which point to the uncertainty of the diagnosis. In Maine, physicians may possibly be inclined to give greater weight to alcoholism as a cause of death. Even so the rate in this State would have to be reduced several points, both for cities and rural districts, to bring it down to that of some of the

most populous license States. Moreover, the death rate from alcoholism in Maine shows, if anything, an upward tendency. The ultimate significance of this fact cannot be determined. But at all events, the death rate from alcoholism in Maine must be accepted as one of the many evidences of the total ineffectiveness of State-wide prohibition to check one of the saddest results of intemperance.

Following is the table referred to above:

DEATH RATE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN CITIES AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF EACH REGISTRATION STATE, FROM ALCOHOLISM—1906.

	Cities	Rural Districts
California	13.5	9.4
Colorado	11.1	12.3
Connecticut	9.4	9.9
Indiana	5.5	2.3
Maine	8.4	4.3
Maryland	5.8	3.3
Massachusetts	5.6	3.4
Michigan	5.8	3.2
New Hampshire	5.1	6.6
New Jersey	12.0	3.5
New York	8.8	4.6
Pennsylvania	7.1	4.7
Rhode Island	8.0	12.5
South Dakota	7.9	4.9
Vermont	13.2	5.0

Prohibitionists not only refuse to support, but actively and bitterly fight against, every plan of excise reform that does not go to their extreme. It must be abolition or nothing; their motto is rule or ruin. The disreputable saloon is far more to their liking than the decent saloon, for the more disreputable the saloon the more ammunition for the campaign. If all saloons were made decent and orderly, the bottom would soon drop out of the Prohibition movement.—Rev. Wm. A. Wasson.

Births Fall Off Under Prohibition.

The following statistics tabulated from the Census of 1900 show the increase of births over deaths for the North Atlantic States:

BIRTHS OVER DEATHS PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1890-1900.

Connecticut	9.3	License
Maine	2.1	Prohibition
Massachusetts	12.5	License
New Mampshire	0.7	Prohibition to 1903
New York	13.6	License
Rhode Island	11.4	License
Vermont, Decrease	1.5	Prohibition to 1903
New Jersey	15.1	License
Pennsylvania	14.9	License
Delaware	10.6	License

According to these figures Vermont, until recently a prohibition State, shows less births than any State in the Union with such record; the next lowest being New Hampshire and Maine. These three prohibition States, as all three were at the time this Census was taken, show conclusively how prohibition lowers the standard of virility, if given time enough.

I do not approve of the rural districts attempting to regulate the social customs of the city people. But it is quite another thing to say that once free men in a once free country shall not, without violation of the law, to which severe penalties are attached, provide themselves with wine, beer and other beverages if they so elect, to be used in their own homes. And to pass laws interfering with this right is an intolerable tyranny and an officious intermeddling with the rights of individuals not to be thought of with anything but the most indignant reprobation.—BISHOP JOHNSTON OF TEXAS.

Local Option by Election.

HOW THE DIFFERENT STATES VOTE ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

A local option law provides that the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be licensed or prohibited in a locality according to the residents' desire. This desire may be determined by a petition—usually called a remonstrance—or by an election.

Statutory prohibition rules in nine States, namely:

Alabama	Mississippi
Georgia	North Carolina
Kansas	North Dakota
Maine	Oklahoma
Tennessee	

Twelve States and Territories make no provision for local option by election, namely:

California	New Mexico
Iowa	Pennsylvania
Maryland	South Carolina
Nebraska	Utah
Nevada	West Virginia
New Jersey	Wyoming

The remaining States and Territories fall into two classes; either the county is the smallest unit for an election, or subdivisions thereof may be used. The term "county unit," as used herein, means that any local option election must be held over the whole county, if held at all.

STATES WITH COUNTY UNIT.

DELAWARE. (Const., Art. XIII.) On request of a majority of all the members elected to both houses from the county the legislature provides for the license question to be submitted to the vote of electors in the county at the next general election. The result holds until reversed by another election.

FLORIDA. (Laws '06:15.) On petition of one-fourth of the electors a special election is held within sixty days. The vote in each election district is kept separate and if it votes "dry," prohibition is enforced therein, even if the county goes "wet." No new election may be held for two years.

MICHIGAN. (R. S. 1897, §§5412–5435; Laws '99:183.) On petition of one-third of the electors the question is voted on at the next annual township election. Another vote is barred for two years.

MISSOURI. (R. S. '06, §3027.) On petition of one-tenth of the electors residing outside the corporate limits of any city or town, a special election is held within forty days, any city or town of 25,000 or over being excluded. By §3028 the same rules hold for such a city or town separately. The result holds in either case for four years. Election may not be within sixty days of a general election.

MONTANA. (R. S. 1896:10) On petition of one-third of the electors a special election is held within forty days, provided it be not in the same month as a general election. No new election may be held within two years.

OHIO. (Laws '08:March 5, effective September 1, 1908.) A petition of 25 per cent. of the voters secures a special election after twenty and within thirty days. Another election may not be held for three years.

STATES WITH UNITS LESS THAN COUNTY.

In the following summary States marked with an asterisk (*) provide that the result "wet" in a county or district or city shall not bar a new election in a subdivision thereof; a "dry" vote, on the other hand, bars all license elections, during the time indicated, within any subdivision of the "dry" unit.

The divisions "town," in New England and New York, and "parish," in Louisiana, are practically equivalent to township in Indiana.

This class may be further separated into two groups. In four States and one Territory—Arizona, Kentucky, Oregon, South Dakota, and Texas—while small units may be used, it is also possible to use the county as a unit for the election. In the remaining twelve States and Territories the largest unit available is fixed at some subdivision of a county. Comparison of the provisions in Arizona with those in Colorado will make this distinction clear.

*ARIZONA. (Code '01, title 43.) On petition of 350 voters in a county, or of fifty voters in a justice's precinct, or of 10 per cent. of the voters in a city or town, or on the initiative of the county supervisor, the license question is voted on at an election after fifteen and within thirty days. The result holds for two years.

*COLORADO. (Laws '07:198.) The question of license is voted on at elections for local officers upon petition of 4 per cent. of the voters in the city, town, ward, precinct or election district of county. No new election may be held for twenty-three months.

CONNECTICUT. (R. S. '02:156.) On petition of twenty-five or more voters the license question is voted on at the next annual town meeting.

ILLINOIS. (Laws '07, May 16.) A city, town, village or "voting precinct" may be made "anti-saloon territory" by a vote at an election for local officers if one-fourth of the voters file a petition thirty days before. A new election is barred for eight months.

*KENTUCKY. (R. S. '03:81.) A petition of one-fourth of the voters in a county, city, town or election district secures a special election, the result of which holds for three years.

*LOUISIANA. (R. S. '04, §1211.) Police juries of parishes, municipal authorities in cities or towns, may order elections as they see fit, though not oftener than once a year.

MASSACHUSETTS. (R. S. '02:100, §10.) The question of license shall be voted on at the annual election in each city and town.

MINNESOTA. (R. S. '05, §1528, Laws '05:10). A petition of ten electors in an incorporated town or village, if filed twenty days before, secures a vote at the annual town meeting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Laws '03:95.) Each town shall vote on the license question at each biennial election, and each city at the election in November, 1906, and every fourth year thereafter.

NEW YORK. (Laws '07:345.) On petition of one-tenth of the electors, filed at least twenty days before the biennial town meeting, the electors of the town shall decide whether or not: (1) liquor shall be sold to be drunk on the premises, (2) be sold but not be drunk on the premises, (3) be sold by pharmacists on prescription, (4) be sold by hotel keepers only.

*OREGON. (Laws '05:2.) A petition of 10 per cent. of the voters, but no more than 500 names are neces-

sary, secures a vote on license in the county, subdivision or precinct thereof. No new election shall be held before the first Monday in June of the second calendar year following. Time of election is the day named in petition.

*SOUTH DAKOTA. (P. C. '03, §2856.) On petition of twenty-five voters of a township, city or town the question is voted on at the annual municipal election. Laws '07 p. 369 amends the above by adding that a county vote shall be held on petition of 10 per cent. of electors in county and the result shall hold for two years.

*TEXAS. (R. S. 1897, Title 69, Laws '05, p. 378.) A petition of 250 electors secures a county election, while only fifty names are necessary to gain an election in a justice's precinct or other subdivisions. A new election is barred for two years. Elections must be held after fifteen, and within thirty, days after filing of petition.

VERMONT. (R. S. '06:219.) License is voted on at the annual town meeting.

*VIRGINIA. (R. S. '04:25.) A special election after forty days follows the filing of a petition by one-fourth of the electors in a city, town, or magisterial district of a county. No new election for two years. When election is held in county, as a whole, the vote is to be counted by districts, and prohibition enforced in all that vote "dry."

WISCONSIN. (R. S. '98, §1565a.) On petition of 10 per cent. of the electors in a city, town or village a special election is held on the first Tuesday of April next succeeding. The result goes into effect on the first Tuesday of July following.

The result holds for four years in:

Missouri	New Hampshire (cities)

Three years in:

Kentucky	Ohio

Two years in:

Arizona	New Hampshire (towns)
Colorado	New York
Florida	Oregon
Michigan	Texas
Montana	Virginia

Abraham Lincoln on Intolerance.

Too much denunciation against dram sellers and dram drinkers is indulged in. It is impolitic, because it is not much in the nature of man to be driven to anything; still less to be driven about that which is exclusively his own business; and, least of all, where such driving is to be submitted to at the expense of pecuniary interests or burning appetite. When the dram seller and the drinker are incessantly told, not in the accents of entreaty or persuasion, diffidently addressed by erring men to an erring brother, but in the thundering tones of anathema and denunciation, with which the lordly judge often groups together all the crimes of the felon's life and thrusts them in his face just ere he passes sentence of death upon him, that they are the authors of all vice, and misery, and crime in the land; that they are the manufacturers and material of all thieves, and robbers, and murderers that infest the earth; that their houses are the workshops of the devil; and that their persons should be shunned by all the good and virtuous as moral pestilences —I say, when they are told all this, and in this way, it is not wonderful that they are slow, very slow, to acknowledge the truth of such denunciation, and to join the ranks of their denouncers in a hue and cry against themselves.—ADDRESS BEFORE THE SPRINGFIELD WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, FEB. 22, 1842.

What Local Option Should Be.

Many men believe as heartily in the principle of local option as they disbelieve in State-wide prohibition. To deny that the local community has the right to decide for itself whether or not the sale of intoxicants shall be licensed is to deny a wholesome principle of local self-government. It is a totally different question how the local option principle may properly be exercised.

It is not a matter that can be rightly settled by a bare majority vote. A successful enforcement of a no-license régime depends upon the public sentiment behind it; but if nearly one-half of the population of a city be for license, and the majority against it contain many who voted from fear rather than from conviction, a condition of non-enforcement is certain to ensue. The ordinary evils arising from the traffic become intensified, and to them are added others of a more sinister character. It should not be permitted to settle so fateful a question as that of license or no-license by less than a two-thirds vote; and it should not be legal to call a special election on the petition of a mere handful of voters. Furthermore, unless the vote be more effective for a longer period than now common, there can be no proper test of the policy; and, what is infinitely worse, the liquor question becomes a constant irritating and detrimental factor in local politics.

Professor Hatton, of the Western Reserve University of Ohio, pointed out at the recent meeting of the Economic Club in Boston, the impracticability of the county option system. Taking Clark County as an example, he cited the fact that the city of Springfield had voted "wet" by a majority of two thousand, while the county as a whole went "dry" by a majority of ninety votes. The county has no machinery for the

enforcement of the law in the city. It is therefore left to the civic authorities of Springfield to enforce the suppression of the sale of liquor against the wishes of the people, who will probably visit their wrath upon them, if they do enforce the law, when they come up for re-election. Moreover, the loss of the revenue caused by the abolition of license seriously depletes the city treasury, and must either be met by a considerable increase in taxation (which still further antagonizes the community) or by a reduction of expenses, which means the weakening of the police force and of the other departments of city government. From the standpoint of government, it is, therefore, almost a hopeless undertaking. With very few exceptions, the cities of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan that have been made "dry" under the county option system, are in revolt against it; and in Ohio a number of the cities have joined together in an appeal to the legislature for relief.

Even where the local option principle is applied to the smaller unit of government, in which both the voting unit and the unit of enforcement are the same, unsatisfactory results often obtain. If the vote is a close one, it may, and often does, result in 51 per cent. of the people deciding what the other 49 per cent. may or may not do. In short, unless a town is voted "dry" by an overwhelming majority, which evidences a preponderance of sentiment against the saloon, the enforcement of the law is bound to be a failure. In other words, drastic measures are necessary to enforce any prohibitory law, and these will not be employed unless the authorities are impelled by very strong public pressure. In the Province of Ontario, Canada, a two-thirds majority vote is required to change a city from "wet" to "dry" or from "dry" to "wet" again.

As the Prohis Want It.

Option is the right, power or liberty of choosing, the exercise of such right, power or liberty. The prohis are constantly appealing to the people that all they ask for is that the people shall pass upon this question. Local option, which is real option, means that the people of towns and villages shall pass upon this question, shall pass upon the question of whether saloons shall be permitted in the respective communities.

It is not the prohis' solicitude for the welfare of the rural voter, but only the belief, backed by experience, that the farmer in the country outside of the local municipalities is more apt to vote dry than the voter in the cities and villages. Hence, the desire for county option. Simply a question of getting sufficient votes to wipe out the votes in the towns and villages. They say the majority should rule. Under county option (which must absolutely be called county prohibition, because of the result which they attempt to obtain) if a county votes dry, license can be issued. If the county, however, votes wet, every village, city and town retains its right to vote dry, notwithstanding there may be a large majority in the county for the wet side. If a county should give a majority for saloons at the general election, every town, city and village in the county can, notwithstanding this, submit the question to its own people again as to whether saloons shall exist in the town or village, and if the majority is against saloons in the villages no saloons can exist, notwithstanding the wet county. If in the election in any county a town or village should vote unanimously in favor of license, and the county at large, however, should go dry, no licenses can be granted.

It simply means this: Ask for a vote in the county because you can make the county dry by getting the

rural vote. If the county goes dry, you clean out every saloon in the county. If the county goes wet, you still have the chance to clean out every saloon in every one of the villages and cities under local option. You lose nothing, and you are liable to gain everything.

It is a jughandled affair. If the county votes dry, majority rules. If the county votes wet, majority does not rule.

I shall ever repeat it, that mankind are governed, not by extremes, but by principles of moderation.—DE MONTESQUIEU.

A Poser for Local Optionists.

A few years ago, before the local option movement arose, or when it had not yet attained prominence, the same element with the same end in view, induced Congress to abolish the army canteen. Now the army post affords a most admirable example of a community complete and sufficient in itself. The army post, whether in the neighborhood of a large city or on the vast prairie, lives its own life, has its own interests, administers its own discipline. It is really an *imperium in imperio*. Here, then, were the conditions ideal for the application of local option or home rule. I challenge you who are now vociferating for local option, for the control of the liquor traffic by the small political unit, you who wish to give the ward the right to decide whether it will permit the liquor business or not, I challenge you to explain why you did not demand local option for the army post? Why did you not leave it to the soldiers of the post to decide by vote whether they wished beer in the canteen or not? Or why did you not, at the very least, leave it to the

decision of the officers of the post? And if you disclaim responsibility for what was done before as a local option movement, I challenge you to say whether you are or are not in favor of local option for the army post at this hour? Are you willing to initiate or at least to second and push a movement in Congress to abolish prohibition by national enactment at army posts? If you are not willing to say this and to do this, how have you the nerve to stand here and declare your belief in the principle of local option? Is it not true that local option is a mere trick to get only what you cannot get in the way of anti-liquor legislation from the State and the Nation? Is it not true that you are quite ready to advocate national control, State control, or ward control, not only consecutively, but simultaneously, as suits your purpose, and that your only real demand in the way of political principle is that the law shall squelch the liquor man? Whether it is a national club, a State club, or a ward club, that you wield, is a matter of entire indifference to you; you have all three in your arsenal, ready for use.—*Rev. E. A. Wasson.*

Anti-Prohibition Pointers.

The abstinents in New England where prohibitory laws have developed most strongly, were never a majority.

To make the seller a criminal while the drinker commits no crime in drinking, is a legal absurdity which the common sense of the community has detected, as their average conduct shows.

If the legal traffic is absolutely suppressed while the appetite remains, it merely runs into illicit channels.

Temperance and abstinence in regard to liquors are not similar nor convertible terms. They represent two

distinct principles of living, however they may be named. These two principles should be equal before the law of the State.

The true province of legislation lies in the abuse of liquors, or in the abuse of the drinker. The use of liquors belongs to the individual and lies beyond legislation.

Prohibition refuses to recognize natural laws and it has failed. The statutes are not executed in any fair sense, or as other penal laws are executed.

Laws ill-grounded and ill-executed cover the worst immorality in the State.

Excessive drinking from one point of view, is an insanity of the appetite. To treat the appetites of all individuals as if they were insane brings on the same confusion that we should have if we adapted our common living to the needs of persons mentally insane. We should then make ourselves crazy, without helping the few insane who need a special treatment.

It is established that the individual has in himself certain rights. When society transgresses these, it passes beyond the province of law.

The absolute interdiction of the natural appetite is beyond the power of any government.

Illicit traffic aggravates the evils of drinking enormously.

Our prohibitory statute-makers, working on a benevolent motive, have debauched politicians, corrupted legislatures, and soiled the processes of the courts.—*From W. B. Weedon's "Morality of Prohibitory Laws."*

The Saloon and the Brewer.

REFORMING TRADE ABUSES—COMMITTEE OF FIFTY ON THE SALOON.

Much of the confused thought about the use and abuse of intoxicants comes from the failure to differentiate between the saloon problem and the liquor problem. The saloon problem is essentially a municipal problem, implying careful study of local conditions, and adaptation to local needs in the number of saloons, hours of opening, and amount of license fee, etc. It is primarily a question of the social control and regulation of a business which cannot be left with safety to the working of the ordinary law of supply and demand. A fair licensing law, with reasonable elasticity for the play of local initiative, puts the responsibility upon the civic authorities where it properly belongs. As a general principle, public convenience should be the determining consideration in the granting of a license. A saloon should not be licensed in advance of the development of a new community; the need for it should first be clearly felt. The disreputable saloon is the product of over-competition, personal greed, political graft, police corruption, and the general inefficiency of municipal government. But the chief cause of trouble comes from over-competition; the establishment of expensive "plants" in excess of the normal demand or need for them, and beyond the ability of the people to support them legitimately. The liquor problem is personal and individual. It involves the scientific study of inebriety, with proper

provision for the segregation of chronic dipsomaniacs, and for the medical treatment of hopeful cases. Both the study and treatment are laborious and expensive and there is nothing about such methods that appeals to the popular emotion or imagination. Perhaps this is why the agents of the Anti-Saloon League and the prohibitionists have failed so completely to further it!

BREWERS EARNEST FOR REFORM.

We favor the passage and the enforcement of laws for the regulation of the drink traffic and for keeping such traffic free from unlawful and improper accessories, and we earnestly desire such improvement in the drinking habits of the people as will still further advance temperance, together with the spread of enlightenment as to the proper functions of drink, whereby the individual may be able to regulate his habits according to the requirements of wholesome living.

* * * * *

The brewers are ready and anxious to do their share, to coöperate to the extent of their power in the work of eliminating abuses connected with the retail trade. While repudiating the charge that theirs is the chief responsibility for the existence of such abuses, they ask the coöperation of the public and of the proper authorities in the work of making the saloon what it ought to be—a place for wholesome refreshment and recreation.

* * * * *

We turn with confidence to the fair-minded American public and ask it, in view of many practical instances of our sincerity given in the face of great difficulties, to consider the statements above made, and to accept our assurance that the objectionable

features of the retail liquor traffic do not rest upon, and are not backed, either by the commercial interest or by any supposed political power of the brewers, but that the elimination of such objectionable features is most earnestly desired by our trade; that we will lend our fullest coöperation towards their extinction, and that we invite the assistance of public officials and the people in general to that end.—*From Declaration adopted at Convention of United States Brewers' Association*, 1908.

Brewers who ship beer from their own State into other States, and acquire customers in other States, should conform to the regulations and limitations which have been adopted by the local and State brewing organizations into whose territory they ship; they should assist the local brewers in their efforts to improve saloon conditions, and such shipping brewers should also use their efforts with their local agents and bottlers to induce them to coöperate with the local brewers and the local authorities in this connection. When a local brewer discontinues selling to a particular place because it is in disrepute, the outside brewers should support him by taking the same stand, refusing positively to supply the place with their beer.—*Resolution adopted at Brewers' National Convention*, 1909.

In a number of States the laws are directly responsible for many of the evils which prevail in the saloon trade. For example, the Ohio constitution forbids the licensing of the sale of liquors, and in place of a license, an annual tax is imposed, practically without conditions. Under such an arrangement, any man who can pay the tax can open a saloon, and it will readily be seen that with no restriction as to the number of licenses, or the character of the saloon keeper, the business has often fallen into disreputable hands.

The law of New York State has also encouraged the multiplication of saloons, and is directly responsible for the establishment of fake hotels to catch the Sunday trade. On the other hand, the Pennsylvania law, restricting the saloons and placing the licensing in the hands of the courts, with power of revocation, has resulted in the saloon being conducted decently and with strict observance of the law. It is true that there are objections to the law from the standpoint of the courts, and that Sunday closing of the saloon has resulted in a great deal of illicit Sunday traffic, which is winked at by the police. However, this has nothing to do with the beer business, for practically no beer is sold illicitly, and the licensed trade in Pennsylvania has absolutely no connection with the evil.

In Greater New York the brewers have established a working arrangement with the Committee of Fourteen and the bonding companies, which has resulted in cleaning up about a hundred disreputable places. The law itself makes the undertaking very difficult and it is further complicated by the overcrowded condition of the courts and the attitude of some of the minor judges. Similar work has been done in Buffalo, Rochester, and other up-State cities.

In October, 1907, the Ohio Brewers' Association established a Vigilance Bureau to investigate the saloon business and report obnoxious places, with proofs of their misconduct, to the authorities. They demanded that legal steps be taken to close up such places and if the authorities failed to act, the association was instructed to bring legal proceedings itself, to drive the disreputable saloon keeper out of business. Many disorderly places were thus closed.

The work of reforming trade abuses has been taken up in earnest by the brewers throughout the country,

in many places without the coöperation of the regular authorities, and in not a few with their covert opposition.

Excellent results have been obtained in Milwaukee, the mayor, the chief of police, and the Common Council working in complete harmony with the brewers and the Milwaukee Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

The Texas brewers continue the good work which they may be said to have inaugurated.

Pharisees Rebuked.

I am not charging brewers with being, as far as morals are concerned, any worse than any other business men. I have yet to learn of brewers who have deliberately falsified weights, like the sugar refiners. I have not heard of conditions in the manufacture of beer which, for degradation and brutality, begin to compare with those existing in the manufacture of bread in the City of New York, which have caused the bakers' strike in that city, or in the manufacture of steel and iron in Pittsburg. I have not found that the brewers in New York, owners of or responsible for the properties to which I have referred, are any more callous than, or as callous as some very respectable property owning citizens. Some years ago a house in my immediate neighborhood became so infamous that the neighborhood made a most earnest protest. It was the property of a woman of great wealth, well known in fashionable circles in New York City, and the agent in charge of that property was one of the most distinguished law firms in New York. * * * * Some years since there was a notorious resort in the upper part of the city, owned by a well-known railroad president, whose stepson has distinguished himself

by his public-spirited benefactions. Evidence was collected which was conclusive to the neighborhood as to the character of this place, but the owner's representative said it was all right and the owner would listen to or believe nothing against the word of his agent. We are just investigating the case of a saloon, owned by a woman and two men belonging to one of the old and aristocratic families of New England and New York, which their agent is about to turn into an infamous resort. We do not know whether we can make the situation clear to these owners and touch their consciences.—*Rev. Jno. P. Peters, Chairman New York Committee of Fourteen.*

The associate of Metchnikoff, the great scientist and student of human physiology, who succeeded the still greater Pasteur, has announced the results of certain experiments in feeding and in the prolonging of life.

Particularly interesting to Americans are his statements concerning drink and the temperance question. He says that the highly alcoholic drinks—whiskey, gin, brandy and so on—are absolute poisons, destructive to the heart, tissues and the brain, and inevitably shortening life.

At the same time, this scientist, who savagely denounces the use of the poisonous, highly alcoholic drinks, includes in a wise and temperate diet the use of light beer and of light wines—the latter preferably diluted with water—at meals.—ARTHUR BRISBANE.

The Dean Law.

The organized brewers of Ohio have secured the passage of a law known as the Dean Character Law.

It provides among other things that a man shall forfeit his right to continue in the saloon business, if, before paying his annual tax he cannot swear, or if he swears falsely:

(1) That he is an American citizen;

(2) That he has not been convicted of a felony;

(3) That he has not knowingly sold to drunkards or minors;

(4) That he has not knowingly allowed gambling in, upon, or in connection with his premises; and

(5) That he has not permitted improper females to frequent his place of business, or the premises connected therewith.

Committee of Fifty on the Saloon.

The saloon was specially and thoroughly investigated by the Committee of Fifty, headed by such men as Hon. Seth Low, President Eliot of Harvard, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Bishop Potter of New York, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Prof. Francis J. Peabody, Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. F. H. Wines, Hon. James C. Carter, Prof. R. H. Chittenden of Yale, Bishop Conaty, and others of equal eminence. The practical work of investigation was performed by the most efficient experts in the country and the report itself occupies a considerable portion of the volume entitled "Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem," and the whole of the volume labeled "Substitutes for the Saloon." A few pertinent extracts follow:

"Latterly men have begun to inquire whether, after all, current views have consigned the saloon to its proper place in our social economy. If the saloon be but a destroying force in the community, how could it thus long have escaped destruction? Since the saloon remains, is it not probable that it ministers to deep-rooted wants of men which so far no other agency supplies?"

Speaking of the saloons in the Jewish quarter of New York City, south of East Houston Street and east of the Bowery, the Committee says:

"Here, then, we find saloon keepers and saloon patrons of a most abstemious race, thrifty often to penuriousness, among whom drunkards are exceedingly rare. Yet they drink and the saloon is to them an important institution."

Of the saloons in the Italian quarter the Committee says:

"Drinking to the point of intoxication is the exception in these saloons, for the Italians are a temperate people. To them the saloon means, in the first instance, social opportunity unpurchasable elsewhere for any price within their reach, and without which their lives would be a dreary waste. Drink, though inseparable from the saloon, does not appear to be indulged in by a majority for drink's sake, but as a means to greater sociality and an unavoidable tribute for the privileges of the place."

As to German saloons the Committee remarks:

"The characteristics of the ordinary German beer shops, such as abound in the typically German districts, are so generally known that little need be said about them. One observes in them a large consumption of beer and various foods, little visible intoxication and an air of heartiness (*Gemuthlichkeit*) all the German's own. It is expected that the patron will take his ease here, every convenience being afforded for that purpose, and other means than drinking are at hand to pass the idle hour.

"In the degree that beer to the German is a necessary of life, in the same degree the saloon stands for beer-drinking, but not for a place of inebriation. If it were but this, would the self-respecting German workman take his wife and other female members of his family there? A craving for *Geselligkeit* (sociability) is probably more developed among the Germans than among any other people. The saloon provides the only place in which it can be obtained for a nominal price by thousands of sober and thrifty Germans.

"The tavern instinct of our Saxon forefathers is the chief impulse, aside from the drink itself, which draws their hosts within the saloons that line our streets. This instinct must *be reckoned* with."

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, famous for his first-hand studies of social conditions, thus expresses his views as to the saloon:

"It is a serious mistake to suppose that saloon keepers as a class are bent upon the destruction of their fellowmen and callous to any appeal for help from their victims. They are often men of quite singular practical helpfulness to the people about them.

"The saloon in relation to the wage-earning classes of America is an organ of high development, adapting itself with singular perfectness in catering in a hundred ways to the social and political needs of men."

The Committee devotes a special volume to the subject, "Substitutes for the Saloon." It concedes that the saloon is "the poor man's club in that it offers him, with much that is undoubtedly injurious, a measure of fellowship and recreation for which he would look elsewhere in vain." It points out also that "the laboring man out of employment knows that in some saloons he is likely not only to find temporary relief but assistance in finding work. * * * Many a man has been put on his feet by just this kind of help."

The Committee asks in conclusion: "Are there any true substitutes for the saloon in New York?" And it thus answers the question:

"We do not believe that the saloon keeper considers that he has other serious rivals than those competing with him for trade."

French School Canteens.

In reporting that school canteens opened in Nantes in November, according to a recent vote of the municipal council of that French city, Consul Louis Goldschmidt describes their operations:

"These are installed in each non-sectarian (public) school and are intended to furnish poor children with hot and nour-

ishing food. In one of the rooms of the school there is a refectory where the meal takes place. At five minutes to eleven the children get out of their classes. They go into the courtyard, where, under the vigilant care of one of the schoolmasters, they wash their hands at the washstands. Then at eleven o'clock they place themselves in regular order and walk into the refectory.

"Each child, before entering the room, gives a check to the master. This check is given to the poorer children in an unobserved manner and without charge, and is sold at 15 centimes (3 cents) to the scholars whose parents are more able to pay. Thus the children's pride is not hurt, there being no difference between the one who pays and the one who does not.

"The meal lasts three-fourths of an hour. Two of the older children are appointed to watch over the younger and see that they all secure their food. One of the masters also superintends the meals. The weekly bill of fare has been arranged as follows:

"Monday: Cabbage soup; sausage and beans.

"Tuesday: Bean soup; stew; jam.

"Wednesday: Meat soup; rice; pie.

"Thursday: No school takes place.

"Friday: Vegetable soup; codfish; rice.

"Saturday: Meat soup; sausages or blood pudding; beans.

"In addition each child receives half a pint of wine mixed with water. The food is cooked in the municipal free soup houses, called Fourneaux Municipaux. From there it is brought to the schools, where, if necessary, it is heated again before being served to the children.

"In one of the schools on the first day 112 scholars were present, and a larger number has since partaken of the meals. The school canteens are useful and humanitarian, will certainly tend to the betterment of the poorer classes, and will no doubt help in securing better educational results."

—From U. S. Daily Consular and Trade Reports, January 19, 1909.

Brewers as Patriots.

One of the first men to land in this country from the good ship "Pilgrim" was John Alden of "The Courtship of Miles Standish" fame, a brewer's cooper.

William Penn, founder of the State of Pennsylvania, and Roger Williams, founder of the State of Rhode Island, were both interested in the brewing industry.

Samuel Adams, who threw overboard the first chest of tea into Boston Harbor, was a Boston brewer.

Seven signers of the Declaration of Independence were brewers or indirectly interested in breweries.

George Washington, the father of our country, had a brew house in Virginia.

Patrick Henry assisted his father-in-law in the bar of his tavern.

Restore the Canteen!

I desire to recommend once more, in the interests of the moral welfare and discipline of the troops, the removal, if practicable, of the legislative prohibition against the sale of beer and light wines in the post exchanges. It would seem unnecessary to argue to a fair-minded person the superiority of a system which provides a mild alcoholic beverage at reasonable cost in moderate quantities under strict military control, to one which results in luring the soldier away from his barrack to neighboring dives where his body and soul are poisoned and ruined by vile liquors, with the accompanying vice of harlotry, and where his money is taken from him by gamblers and thieves. Unauthorized absences and frequent desertions directly traceable to visits to these dens of iniquity form a large percentage of the cases of trial by the several military courts, the numbers of which are a blot upon the otherwise fair record of our army. This is no fancy picture;

its accuracy is proven by the oft-repeated evidence of post commanders and other officers responsible for the maintenance of good order in their commands,—officers whose only interest in the re-establishment of the sale of beer is that for the welfare and discipline of their enlisted men.—*From Annual Report of Lt.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A.*, 1906.

The Post Exchange as it existed in 1900 was the most rational compromise that the ripe experience of the ablest officers of the army could devise—it was not abused in the camps; it has been the soldier's friend, often saving him from disgrace and disease worse than death. In abolishing it, one might say that Congress in "killing a mouse, resurrected a monster"; and when considering its restoration, as Congress must, it will do welll to remember that the result of its action has not promoted temperance. On the contrary, it has decidedly promoted intemperance, insanity, insubordination, discontent, sullenness, disease and desertion.—*Major L. L. Seaman, late Surgeon U. S. A.*

"It is time indeed," says the *Army and Navy Life*, "to reflect seriously on the evil conditions that have resulted from the attempt to force total abstinence on our soldiers. All who know or care anything about the army are aware that the results of the abolition of the canteen have been detrimental to discipline, hence to efficiency; the factor of discontent has been very evident since the soldiers have learned that the law forbids them to drink their beer amid decent surroundings at the post, under conditions comfortable, pleasant and clean. But if the restoration of the canteen will raise the physical standard, in addition to promoting efficiency, contentment and temperance, then no earthly reason exists for delaying that restora-

tion one single moment after Congress reconvenes."

"With the canteen cut off," says the New York *Times* in the course of a striking editorial, "our regular soldiers have resorted to the lowest and most brutal forms of amusement that defile the outskirts of army posts. A restoration of the canteen and a system of promotion that would take account of the sobriety both of officers and enlisted men would be salutary and effective."

The Difference.

In Europe governments are experimenting with restriction of the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks under advice of the wisest authorities they can find. Here in various States we get liquor legislation in response to the demands of the Methodist and Baptist ministers, and members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who want to make this a teetotal country, and aim, all of them, at national prohibition, enforced by every governmental power the nation has. * * *

They hold that every form of alcohol is bad in any quantity for every sort of human creature. If they get laws passed to suit them and it turns out, as in the case of the army canteen, that their laws work mischief to the persons whom they affect, they say, "No matter; the laws are right; it is the folks who are bad." Which is funny. Perhaps man was made for liquor laws, and not liquor laws for man, but for our part, we don't think so.—*From "Life."*

Lower License for Beer Favored.

In spite of the fact that beer and wine drinking, viewed in the abstract, is unproductive of good, quite

a number of friends of temperance believe that saloons dispensing light wines and beers should pay a very much lower license tax than those selling stronger alcoholic beverages. They also deprecate the tendency to suppress the sale of beer by the quart, because it is found that the men, instead of "rushing the growler," will purchase whiskey by the pint or quart with infinitely more harmful effects.

So long as human nature is weak, and the masses are not properly educated, the substitution of a lesser evil is not only justifiable but will, in the future, as it has in the past, prevent excesses which are fatal to soul and body. At present every effort toward total abstinence merely opposes theory to facts and sentiment to statistics.—*Report of President's Homes Commission.*

True Functions of Alcohol.

A SYMPOSIUM OF THE WORLD'S MOST EMINENT PHYSIOLOGISTS.

Hoppé-Syler:

"Traces of alcohol are found in human organs, such as the brain, muscles, liver, not only after alcoholic indulgence, but even without this they seem to be constantly present."

Howell, Am. Text Book, 1896:

"It may perhaps be said with safety that in small quantities alcohol is beneficial or at least not injurious."

Practitioner's Book of Treatment (Fothergill):

"The experiments of the late Dr. Anstie and Dr. Dupré have placed beyond all question or honest doubt the fact of the oxidization of alcohol within the organism. If alcohol is oxidized in the body, then alcohol is a true food or furnisher of force."

Wood's Therapeutics, 1901:

"The habitual use of moderate amounts of alcohol does not of necessity do harm. * * * Wine or malt liquors are certainly preferable to spirits."

Sir T. Lauder-Brunton, London, Eng.:

"Moderate quantities of alcohol may be used as a food.''

Landois & Sterling, Text-Book of Human Physiology, 1891:

"Alcohol in small doess is of great use in conditions of temporary want and where food is taken insufficient in quantity."

Prof. McKendrick:

"Alcohol must be regarded, in the scientific sense, as a food."

Fothergill's Practitioner's Handbook of Treatment:

"In practice we find that in many persons a small quantity of alcohol improves digestion; and that a meal by its means can be digested which would be wasted."

Prof. Koenig:

"Alcohol in moderate doses is an important stimulant to digestion."

Prof. Schmiedeberg:

"The conclusion to which all the evidence points is that alcohol may be taken daily throughout a whole life time without producing these (injurious) changes in the tissues."

Wood's Therapeutics:

"Our present knowledge strongly indicates that alcohol is formed and exists in the normal organism."

Prof. Dastre, Paris:

"I believe that alcohol used in weak and reasonable doses in good wines, at meal times, is an excellent thing, very agreeable, and cannot do harm. *Bonum vinum laetificat cor hominum.*"

Prof. C. von Voit, Munich:

"A moderate use of light alcoholic beverages,—as for instance, beer—is not injurious to health."

Prof. Kühne:

"When one sees how many normal, hardworking people arrive at a ripe age while using stimulants with discretion, among which I include the moderate use of alcohol, one does not find good reasons for total abstinence."

Statement formulated by Prof. Foster, of London, Eng., and signed by sixty-two of the most eminent physiologists in Europe, delegates to the International Physiological Congress held in Cambridge in the summer of 1898:

"The results of careful experiments show that alcohol, so taken (in moderate quantities) is oxidized within the body

and so supplies energy like common articles of food, and that it is physiologically incorrect to designate it as a poison, that is, a substance which can only do harm and never do good to the body."

Prof. H. P. Bowditch, Boston, Mass.:

"I have always taught that alcohol, since it is in moderate doses almost wholly used up in the body, must be regarded as a force-producer or a food in the same sense that starch and sugar are foods."

Prof. R. H. Chittenden, New Haven, Conn.:

"I believe we have abundant evidence that alcohol has a certain food value. * * * Strictly moderate doses of alcohol while not needed by the healthy individual, are not harmful under ordinary conditions of life, and small doses may even prove beneficial. * * * As a stimulant alcohol is without doubt of great value in many acute diseases."

Dr. G. W. Fitz, Cambridge, Mass.:

"As to the value of alcohol as a food, I believe that in certain conditions it has a distinct food value; as a medicine I believe it has undoubted value."

Prof. Lafayette Mendel, New Haven, Conn.:

"Alcohol, in physiological doses, is a typical stimulant and examples readily suggest themselves of its value as such."

Prof. T. J. Clouston, Edinburgh:

"Alcohol is a food and may in a diluted form be a very valuable adjunct to ordinary foods by exciting appetite, by improving digestion, and by stimulating certain nutritive processes, *e.g.*, the laying on of fat. As a drug it is essential in medical practice. As a luxury, a producer of subjective feelings of happiness and organic satisfaction, it seems to me to be perfectly legitimate if it is used in strict moderation and its dangers are kept in mind and avoided. Many human beings have none too many sources of happiness and are entitled to run some risks even in securing it."

Prof. Arthur Gamgee, Montreux:

"Subject to limitations as to amount and manner of consumption, it appears to me that alcohol is a valuable consti-

tuent of the diet of man, and personally I have no doubt whatever that a physician cannot properly discharge his duties toward his sick patients if he systematically and uniformly eliminates alcohol from their diet."

Prof. H. Kronecker, Berne:

"What great things have our apostles of abstinence accomplished in comparison with the great friends of wine such as Byron, Goethe, Bismarck? Helmholz and Ludwig were also friends of a good drop.

"The Mohammedans make up for their deprivation of wine by the use of hasheesh and opium. Modern abstainers would take up morphine injections, cocaine and other excitants, whereby manufacturers of chemicals would gladly enrich themselves at the expense of the vineyard owner and the beer brewer."

Dr. A. J. Starke:

"The moderate use of alcohol is for many a man of the present day a very important hygienic measure. The specific effects of alcohol are indeed a useful corrective of the modern lack of muscular activity, combined with an overwrought nervous system and with a sedentary life."

Before the Medical Congress at Berlin, in April, 1907, Dr. Schlosser said:

"That after five years of experimenting, he had found that the best cure for neuralgia was the injection of alcohol. It had proved successful in 202 cases in which all other remedies had failed."

Ibid:

"The moderate use of alcohol has nothing to do with drunkenness. Neither the existence of notorious topers nor the causes that lead men to drunkenness need induce a moderate man to think that he must renounce the reasonable use of alcohol."

False Science in the Schools.

According to the proverb, a lie has more lives than a cat. This would seem to hold especially true of the

scientific lie, or, in other words, the mis-statement based upon false science. A familiar and notorious example is provided by the text-books of physiology generally used in our public schools, so far as these relate to the effects of alcohol on the human system.

The Committee of Fifty, headed by such men as Bishop Potter, Seth Low, President Eliot of Harvard, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, has done a good work in exposing the gross errors, the false science and the foolish notions generally that have gathered about the liquor question in its physiological aspect. The volume which it devotes to this branch of the subject ("Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem") is a marvel of learning, painstaking labor and intelligent research; in fact, the most notable work of this character that has yet appeared.

The Committee points out that much of the method and substance of the so-called scientific temperance instruction in the public schools is unscientific and undesirable. It is not in accord with the opinions of a large majority of the leading physiologists of Europe. It should not be taught, urges the Committee, that the drinking of one or two glasses of wine or beer by a grown-up person is very dangerous, for it is not true, and many children know by their home experience that it is not true.

Further, it is pointed out that the lurid pictures of the drunkard's stomach given in certain popular or pseudo-scientific temperance tracts are drawn from the imagination and not from nature.

The Committee condemns the compulsory so-called "scientific temperance education" laws that have been enacted in nearly all of the States of the Union at the behest of a powerful temperance organization—the W. C. T. U.

After citing many wildly absurd statements from these text-books, alleging the deadly character of all alcoholic drinks and the terrible category of evils which flow from their use, the Committee says:

"The books, especially those intended for the lower grades, fairly bristle with statements of a character to work upon the fears of the reader, and remind one in this respect of patent medicine advertisements."

Among the eminent physiologists and scientific men cited by the Committee as sharing its disapproval of this text-book temperance physiology are many leaders of their profession both in Europe and America. These American scientists may be mentioned: Dr. J. S. Billings, director of the Medical Museum and Library, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. R. H. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University; Prof. H. P. Bowditch, of the Harvard Medical School, Boston; Dr. W. O. Atwater, Wesleyan University; Dr. H. G. Beyer, New Bedford, Mass.; Dr. G. W. Fitz, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. W. H. Howell, Baltimore; Prof. L. B. Mendel, New Haven.

Among the European authorities may be cited Sir T. Lauder-Brunton, London; Prof. T. J. Clouston, Edinburgh; Sir Michael Foster, Cambridge; Prof. W. D. Halliburton, London; Prof. H. Kronecker, Bern; Prof. Arthur Gamgee, Montreux.

The Committee ascertained by a thorough canvass of teachers in New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin that a very large majority were opposed to the teaching of alcohol physiology as promoted by the various temperance organizations, especially the W. C. T. U. It points out as an irresistible conclusion from the mass of evidence collected that "under the *name of* 'Scientific Temperance Instruction' there

has been grafted upon the public school system of nearly all our States an educational scheme relating to alcohol which is neither scientific nor temperate nor instructive."

Commenting upon this "false science." Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, wrote in *Harper's Magazine* not long ago:

"The laws of all our States but two require that physiology, with special reference to the effects of alcohol, shall be taught in the public schools. Here, again, there is an unfortunate contrast between the statements of many of our school physiologies and the consensus of scientific authority. The general character of the teaching is more or less opposed to scientific fact."

Mr. W. H. Allen, of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, decries the exaggeration in text-books on hygiene, with their charts picturing in purple, green and black the alleged effects of alcoholic stimulants on the heart, brain, stomach, liver, knees and eardrums of the drinking man. He inveighs against texts drawing lessons from accidental and exceptional cases of the excessive use of alcohol and classing moderate drinking and smoking as sins of equal magnitude with drunkenness, while "overlooking grave social and industrial ills that threaten children far earlier and far more frequently than tobacco and alcohol."

The Illinois Teachers' Association recently condemned the system of "Scientific Temperance Education" now in force in that State, urging in its place a course of general physiology and hygiene.

The International Temperance Congress, held at Antwerp some years ago, rejected the proposition that children be trained to total abstinence by school-books teaching that alcohol is destructive in every form except when used for medicinal purposes.

Alcohol and Physiological Effects.

The following table shows the proportion, by weight, of ethyl alcohol in the alcoholic drinks most used in the United States:

	Per cent. of Alcohol	
	Average	Range
French clarets	8.–	6–12
French claret wine	10.3	9–12
German Rhine wines, Moselle, etc	8.7	7–12
Sherry	17.5	16–20
Madeira	15.4	15–16
Champagne	10.–	8–11
American champagne	8.–	6–10
American red wine	9.–	6–12
Sweet catawba	12.–	10–15
American lager beer	3.8	1– 7
Vienna lager beer	4.7	3– 5
Munich lager beer	4.8	3– 5
English ale and porter	5.–	3– 7
Hard cider	5.–	4– 8
Brandy	47.–	40–50
Whiskey, American best	43.–	41–48
Whiskey, American common	35.–	25–43
Whiskey, Scotch, Irish	40.	36–43
Rum	60.	40–80
Gin	30.	20–40
Chartreuse	32.	
Absinthe	51.	

In the table given above, showing the proportion of alcohol present in certain drinks, there are included a few of the so-called patent medicines which have a large sale in the New England States. It will be seen that some of these drinks, under the names of bitters, celery compound, sarsaparilla, etc., contain a greater percentage of alcohol than ordinary wines and beers and are consumed in quantities so large that they must be classified as beverages rather than as medicines, under which name they are commonly sold.

As an example, it may be stated that 300,000 bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are sold annually in Massachusetts, and as this contains 21.5 per cent. of alcohol, by weight, it is clear that many people are partaking pretty freely of an alcoholic drink without, perhaps, being aware of it.

The sale of these beverages is greater in those States having prohibitory liquor laws than in those not having them, and their popularity is due almost entirely to the stimulating effects of the alcohol which they contain.—*Committee of Fifty.*

Drinkers and Abstainers.

We have no trustworthy data as to the proportion of total abstainers, occasional drinkers, regular moderate drinkers, and positively intemperate persons in the United States. From such information as we have, it seems probable that of the adult males in this country, not more than 20 per cent. are total abstainers, and not more than 5 per cent. are positively intemperate in the sense that they drink to such excess as to cause evident injury to health. Of the remaining 75 per cent., the majority, probably at least 50 per cent. of the whole, are occasional drinkers, while the remaining 25 per cent. might, perhaps, be classed as regular moderate drinkers. In the majority of these occasional drinkers and in many of the regular immoderate drinkers, such as those whose drinking is limited to one or two glasses of wine at dinner or of beer at the end of the day, no especial effect upon the health seems to be observed either by themselves or by their physicians.

* * * * *

An inquiry into the use of alcoholic drinks among brain workers in the United States, including the lead-

ing members of the legal, medical and clerical professions, distinguished scientific men and educators, managers of great corporations, etc., indicates that the percentage of total abstainers, out of 892 replies, was 18 per cent.; being 1.4 for physicians; 7.3 for lawyers; 19.2 for business men; 21.4 for professors and teachers, and 54.0 for clergymen. Of occasional drinkers, the percentage was 64.9; being for physicians, 83.4; for lawyers, 71.6; for business men, 53.7; for professors and teachers, 67.4; for clergymen, 43.4. Of regular moderate drinkers, the percentage was 16.3; being for physicians, 15.1; for lawyers, 21.1; for business men, 26.5; for professors and teachers, 10.6; and for clergymen, 2.6.—*Committee of Fifty.*

Physiological Effects of Alcohol.

The physiological effects of moderate quantities of alcoholic drinks on the average adult depend upon whether they are taken before or after physical or mental work, and upon whether they are taken with food or not.

Alcohol is a respiratory stimulant of only moderate power for human beings. Highly flavored wine and other alcoholic drinks which contain stimulating ethers have a more pronounced stimulating action than pure ethyl alcohol, and the stimulating action of alcohol is greater in the case of fatigued persons than in those who are not exhausted.

The presence of alcohol in the stomach does not materially interfere with the digestive action of gastric juice when the content of alcohol is less than 5 per cent. of absolute alcohol. When, however, the proportion of absolute alcohol in the stomach-contents becomes equal to 10 or 20 per cent. of proof spirit, retardation of gastric digestion becomes noticeable,

while the presence of 15 per cent. of absolute alcohol may reduce the digestive action one-quarter or one-third. Strong alcoholic beverages, such as whiskey, brandy, rum, and gin, ordinarily containing from 40 to 50 per cent. of alcohol, have an action upon gastric digestion practically proportional to the amount of alcohol present. In the healthy individual these liquors can be considered to impede directly gastric digestion only when taken immoderately and in intoxicating doses.

Wines in small quantities do not retard gastric digestion, but, on the other hand, appear to stimulate. Larger quantities of wine, however, retard gastric digestion sometimes in a very marked degree. This retardation is due in large measure to other substances than the alcohol. This is likewise true of malt liquors; the substances other than alcohol, such as the extractives, exercising a very decided inhibitory effect when taken in large quantities.

Regarding salivary digestion, alcohol and alcoholic beverages when taken into the mouth produce a direct stimulating effect upon the secretion of saliva, increasing at once and in a very marked degree the flow of the secretion. This acceleration, however, is of brief duration. Pure alcohol has no very marked influence on the digestion of starchy foods by the saliva. Wines, as a class, show a powerful inhibitory influence upon the digestion of starchy foods by the saliva, due entirely to the acid properties of the wines. Alcohol as used in small quantities, dietetically, does not interfere with pancreatic digestion.

Alcohol taken in moderate quantities produces effects on nutrition similar to those produced by the starches, sugars, and fats in ordinary food in that it is oxidized in the body and yields energy for warmth,

and possibly for muscular work. Roughly speaking, four grams of alcohol will yield the same amount of energy as seven grams of sugar, starch, or protein, or as three grams of fat. The chief service of the fats, sugars, and starches of ordinary food is as fuel to supply heat and muscular energy. Alcohol in moderate quantities acts in the same way, so far as heat production is concerned, and may be substituted for an equivalent quantity of starch or sugar to produce the same amount of energy.

All of the ordinary nutrients in serving as fuel protect one another and body material from consumption. Alcohol has the same effect. Alcohol may, therefore, be considered as a food for fuel purposes, but it does not contribute to the building or repair of tissue and is not a complete food, that is to say, it cannot alone support life permanently, although in certain forms of disease a person may take relatively large quantities of alcohol when he could not well tolerate any other kind of food, and thus be able to survive a time of special stress.

* * * * *

No one would maintain that a cup of delicately flavored tea is in any sense injurious or poisonous to the average healthy adult, and yet caffeine, the active principle of this cup of tea, is a poison as surely as is alcohol. The term poison belongs with equal propriety to a number of other food accessories, as coffee, pepper, ginger, and even common salt. The too sweeping and unrestricted use of this term in reference to alcoholic beverages immediately meets with the reply that if alcohol be a poison it must be a very slow poison, since many have used it up to old age with apparently no prejudicial effects on health.—*Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem: Committee of Fifty.*

Your Body Naturally Produces Alcohol.

Dr. John L. Billings, of the Committee of Fifty, points out that there are good grounds for believing that alcohol itself is always being produced in small quantities in the course of bacterial fermentation in the intestinal canal, that it is, in fact, normally present in the healthy organism.

The Best Temperance Beverages.

Very few, if any, so-called temperance beverages can compare favorably from the point of view of palatability or of acceptableness in general, with malt or grape liquors. And it is curious that several of the temperance beverages which enjoy favor with teetotalers contain an appreciable amount of alcohol. One of the best so-called temperance drinks, and one which is quite popular with the non-alcohol adherent, is brewed (or "stone," as it is called) ginger-beer, and this contains, of course, a relatively large amount of alcohol, since it is obtained (and its palatable qualities depend upon the fact) by the fermentation of sugar. We have examined some samples of brewed ginger-beer which proved to contain more alcohol than light beer and very nearly as much as is contained in cider. A light or a diluted claret would be less objectionable on the score of alcohol. Some teetotalers in their innocence, while aghast at the idea of drinking a light hock or claret, do not object to ginger-wine, which, relatively speaking, is highly alcoholic.

It would seem to be a question of nomenclature with such people. If a beverage is called ginger-wine or ginger-beer it appeals to them apparently as a preparation of ginger, which is in no way related to things alcoholic. As soon, however, as such classic

names as claret, hock, moselle, are mentioned, then at once they feel that they are confronted with something that is overwhelmingly alcoholic. This is a great mistake, and a mistake based upon an inexcusable indifference to actual facts. We are convinced that nothing would score more for the temperance cause than the spreading wide the fact that really light wines indulged in moderately may be regarded for all purposes as inoffensive from the point of view of alcohol. —*From the London "Lancet," highest medical authority in the world.*

Great Men as Moderate Drinkers.

There is a question that irritates the prohibitionists, but I think it is a good question to bear in mind in order to show the help that moderate, temperate drinking has been to the ablest men in history. Ask the prohibitionist, what man is there among your people that you can put up as the equal of the late Pope Leo? At ninety he wrote a poem in Latin on right living, advocating the drinking of mild wines as a matter of course—having drunk them all his life, and at ninety was a strong man. Whom have you among prohibitionists to equal Bismarck, Gladstone, Moltke? —I used to see him walking about when he was about ninety,—a moderate drinker;—and Goethe—everybody knows he took his glass of wine. Could anybody imagine Goethe as a prohibitionist?

There is in the human being a force driving him on. Occasionally he has got to rest—to relax. A sheep does not need to drink for stimulant or relaxation, because he has nothing stirring him up. But man is restless, nervous, in need of relaxation and a study of men of ability will demonstrate that mild stimulants have been a benefit to them. You have no right

to take away from those who use it legitimately, a normal stimulant that a few poor weak ones are not able to use normally. One man may have a diseased heart, and if he were to run up stairs or play baseball he would fall dead from the exertion. Now, would it be reasonable to say that because one man cannot run up stairs, nobody must run up stairs? Because exercise is not good for some people, must all people refrain from it?—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Wine the Civilizer.

Dr. Guglielmo Ferrero, the brilliant Italian historian who recently visited this country and lectured at our principal institutions of learning, has been shaking up the dry bones of history in a wonderful manner. In particular he has made havoc with accepted views and moss-covered prejudices. Thus, lecturing before the Lowell Institute in Boston, he declared that wine makes for peace between nations and contributes to their growth. Italy first became anxious for peace when her hills and plains were over-grown with vineyards. The Italian people were as much alarmed at the petty revolt of Spartacus as were the simpler Romans over the invasion of Hannibal; for in Hannibal's time only grain crops could be destroyed, and these might spring up again next year. With the assurance of protection to viticulture came a growth in commerce and in the complex wants to which commerce ministers—the national interchange of art and invention; the spread of prosperity and culture. The social virtues were imitated and emulated. Barbaric Gaul, which prohibited the importation of wine, is today at the head of the wine-growing countries, and Paris is the centre for the highest types of culture.

France is modern Italy, declared Dr. Ferrero in

conclusion, and Paris is the newer Rome. Wine has contributed to the elevation of the former no less than to the ancient grandeur of the latter. The teaching of Dr. Ferrero is that civilization progresses with the broadening of man's capacity for rational enjoyment —a lesson that we are grievously in need of to-day in this country.

The Temperate Man.

Incidentally, although teetotalers will not admit it, the health of the total abstainer, whether it is mental health or physical health, is not equal to that of the temperate man. The nation that drinks excessively will go down, and it is equally true of the nation that does not drink at all. While the teetotaler is much safer than the hard drinker, he is rarely a healthy, thoroughly normal man. I have talked to many prohibitionists. I admire them, but they are thin, nervous, white-haired, and usually when rather young, they have dyspepsia. They do not enjoy their dinner, so they eat it as quickly as they can. I believe that beer and light wines have done an enormous amount of good to the human race, if only because they have made of eating leisurely a pleasure. The man who has his beer or his light wine with his evening meal, if temperate, is far better off physically than the total abstainer.—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Cornaro, the Centenarian.

Louis Cornaro, the famous Venetian centenarian, who lived in the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries, found twelve ounces of food per diem sufficient to nourish the body, and, of course, to keep it in health. To satisfy his friends Cornaro increased the amount to fourteen

ounces. This caused a serious illness from which he recovered only by returning to his previous practice.

Cornaro's diet, as given by himself, and which prolonged his life to the extraordinary age of 105 years, was as follows:

Bread, the yolk of an egg, a little meat and soup—as much as would weigh in all exactly twelve ounces—and fourteen ounces of wine.

Obviously, Cornaro was not a vegetarian. He was also more liberal as regards the dietary practice of others than some "foodists" of the present day, for he said expressly:

"As fruit, fish and similar foods disagree with me, I do not use them. Persons, however, with whom they do agree, may—nay, should—partake of them; for to such they are by no means forbidden. That which is forbidden to them, and to everybody else, is to partake of food, even though it be of the kind suited to them, in a quantity so large that it cannot be easily digested, and the same is true with regard to drink."

Sanctioned by Religion.

The use of alcoholic liquors is and has always been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. Now you cannot, by a mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages, and that is so deeply rooted in our whole social life. Prohibition condemns the conscience, the judgment and the social habits of countless generations of the most highly civilized, progressive and moral peoples. Moreover, prohibition passes condemnation on a great branch of industry that has been recognized throughout all ages as legitimate, an industry in which some of the most venerable and honored religious orders of the Christian

Church have been and are to-day engaged. Prohibition necessarily fails because it makes no discrimination between use and abuse. It arbitrarily makes a legal crime of an act which is neither wrong in itself nor contrary to the rights and interests of society.—*Rev. Wm. A. Wasson.*

Drinking Races in the Lead.

As we inquire into the past habits of the Scotch we find among them a strong addiction to three very powerful stimulants—religion, education, and whiskey. If any reasonable amount of drinking destroyed a people, it is hard to say where the Scots would be, but as it is, they are and have been for centuries one of the most noted and valuable groups in the whole human family. So the other northern people of Europe —the English, Germans, Scandinavians, and Russians —have been for many centuries drinkers of harder liquor, and more drunken, than the southern Europeans, yet the hopes of civilization still rest considerably on those northern people. The most abstinent people in the world nowadays—so far as alcohol is concerned—are the Mohammedans (Turks, Arabs, and the rest) and the peoples of India and China. Mohammed proscribed alcoholic beverages. Christ did not. The Christian nations, as a rule, have been alcohol-consuming folks, but it would be hard to persuade them that they are behind the Mohammedans and Hindus in usefulness, virtue, and the essentials of civilization. And the inexterminable Jews are a drinking people, though temperate. Look at Russia. A pretty drunken country, very ignorant, full of vodka and superstition and stupidity, but also full of strong human material. Increased temperance is bound to come in Russia with increased intelligence, a better

scale of living, education, and liberty. But there is better hope for Russia, vodka and all, than for abstemious Turkey.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Prohibition Impossible.

Effective prohibitive legislation, especially amongst civilized nations, has already been proved impracticable. It has been tried by scores of governments on hundreds of occasions during thousands of years, and has invariably failed, except in the case of some Mohammedans, amongst whom it has been partially successful, but at a terrible cost. The same influence, religious fanaticism, which has rendered them temperate, has, by limiting intercourse with more enlightened, if more drunken peoples, rendered them more barbarous also. It cannot endure forever. Moreover, the Mohammedans, like the Buddhists, have substituted opium for alcohol.

Amongst all modern peoples dwelling under the ordinary conditions of civilized life, repressive measures not only fail, but worse than fail. Vast numbers of people combine to break the law by all sorts of devices. Modern civilized society is so complex, means of intercommunication are so perfect, the manufacture and secret sale of alcohol are so easy and profitable, the desire to obtain it so fierce, the freedom of the individual so great, that an illegal traffic is organized at once, which swiftly grows beyond the control of the authorities. Secret debauchery is substituted for open drinking.—*Archdall Reid, "Principles of Heredity."*

Lincoln No Prohibitionist.

Austere invective is hurled at us by the *National Prohibitionist* because we accuse the prohibition party

of practical forgery in circulating what purports to be a verbatim account of Abraham Lincoln's stand in favor of prohibition. Their only defense is that one old man alleges that Lincoln made this statement to him just before he died—a flimsy enough foundation, even if we had no real knowledge on the subject. From boyhood to age Lincoln was interested in temperance, and yet he is nowhere on record, either in his own writing or in any authentic history, as speaking one word favorable to prohibition. Look, moreover, at what actual evidence we have. There is his famous speech in Illinois, explaining how much better than violence are education and persuasion. There is the liquor license which his own store took out. There is the ill-concealed impatience of his reply to the clergymen who bothered him about the drinking habits of General Grant. There is also something much more conclusive. Our sweet friends on the *National Prohibitionist*, who call us such ugly names, have only to examine the records of the Legislature of Illinois. On December 19, 1840, it was moved to enact by amendment that "no person shall be licensed to sell vinous or spirituous liquors in this State." Abraham Lincoln moved to lay this amendment on the table. A week later an attempt was made to pass a provision that a liquor license could be refused if a majority of the voters in the town, district or ward protested. Abraham Lincoln voted against this restriction. On January 13 he voted again to the same effect. We shall await calmly the *National Prohibitionist's* reply. Abraham Lincoln believed drink to be probably the greatest single curse upon the earth. How it should be decreased was a question of reason and experience. If he lived to-day, our guess is that he would, like most wise men, approve of prohibition in certain neighbor-

hoods, condemning it in others. The present is not bound by our dead statesman's views. It is bound, however, not to state those views falsely; and we hope, therefore, never to see circulated by the prohibitionists another document citing Abraham Lincoln as an upholder of their creed.—*Collier's Weekly.*

Scotland and Whiskey.

In 1707 the British Parliament, in the interest of the English brewers, imposed a tax in Scotland on ale of Scottish brewing of 3s. 4d. per barrel. Up to that time the Scotsmen had drunk large quantities of "two-penny"—a light ale. The production dropped at once from 450,000 barrels per year to 150,000 and then fell off to a small amount. The tax was at length repealed, but not until the mischief had been done. The Scotch turned to whiskey and became famous as a people of whiskey-drinkers, which reputation they bear to this day, though they are gradually coming back to malt liquors.

The Lonely Drinker.

The secret story is much more alarming. What is the effect? As far as the health of the nation and its mental training in self-control and in regulation of desires are concerned, the result must be dangerous, because, on the whole, it eliminates the mild beverages in favor of the strong drinks and substitutes lonely drinking for drinking in social company. Both are psychologically and physiologically a turn to the worse. It is not the mild beer and light wine which are secretly imported; it is much easier to transport and hide whiskey and rum, with their strong alcoholic power and stronger effect on the nerve cells of the brain. And of all forms of drinking none is more ruin-

ous than the solitary drink, as soon as the feeling of repugnance has been overcome; there is no limit and no inhibition. If I look back over the last years, in which I often studied the effects of suggestion and hypnotism on habitual drinkers, I do not hesitate to say that it was in most cases an easy thing to cure the social drinker of the large cities, but very hard to break the lonely drinker of the temperance town.—*Prof. Münsterberg.*

A Fallacy Refuted.

It is not just to say that because a high percentage of alcohol is harmful, a less percentage of alcohol must be harmful and dangerous in proportion. That is not true.

Millions of people in America drink coffee without hurting themselves, as millions drink beer in Germany and America and other millions light wines in Italy and France, without hurting themselves.

But if you take that same coffee and concentrate it, you get caffeine, which will kill instantly the man who takes a few grains of it. The same with cocoa.

If you take the grape or the barley and concentrate highly the alcoholic product, you get an alcoholic poison less deadly than caffeine, but as destructive in the end.—*Arthur Brisbane.*

Truth from a Man of Science.

At a recent dinner of the British Medico-Physiological Association, Sir James Crichton-Brown said:

"We have at this table many of the highest authorities in the country on the alcohol question. Medical superintendents of lunatic asylums see much of the evils of alcohol. They are strenuous advocates of temperance, and have supplied the teetotalers with some of their strongest arguments.

It is, therefore, interesting to ascertain how far they adopted extreme views on the alcohol question. There are at this table eighty-four members of the association, and just five or six per cent. have declined alcohol altogether. The remainder, or ninety-four per cent., have partaken of alcohol in some form, and a large majority in several different forms. I dined a fortnight ago at Sir Andrew Noble's table with eighteen leading men of science of the day, from the venerable Lord Kelvin downward, and not one of them declined alcohol. It is a farce, a gross hyperbole, to speak of alcohol as a deadly poison. Those who declare alcohol a deadly poison should also state that we constantly carry it about. Our bodies have more deadly poisons or toxins, but these human poisons are harmless and may be beneficial as long as they are kept in their right place. Our great aim should be to keep alcohol in its right place."

Committee of Fifty.

Many allusions are made in this book to the Committee of Fifty, and liberal quotations from the works published under their direction are given. The following facts with reference to this distinguished body of investigators are therefore of interest and will be helpful to all students of the liquor question.

The Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem was organized in 1893. Following is a declaration of its intention:

"This Committee, made up of persons representing different trades, occupations, and opinions, is engaged in the study of the Liquor Problem, in the hope of securing a body of facts which may serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action. It is the purpose of the Committee to collect and collate impartially all accessible facts which bear upon the problem, and it is their hope to secure for the evidence thus accumulated, a measure of confidence on the part of the community, which is not accorded to personal statements."

This plan was carried out with the assistance of experienced workers.

The Committee has published the following books:

"1. The Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem. Investigations made by Prof. W. O. Atwater, Wesleyan University; John S. Billings, Astor Library; Prof. H. P. Bowditch, Harvard Medical School; Prof. R. H. Chittenden, Sheffield Scientific School (Yale); Dr. W. H. Welch, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

"2. The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects. An investigation made under the direction of Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University; Seth Low, former President of Columbia University; Hon. James C. Carter, of New York.

"3. Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem. An investigation made under the direction of Prof. Henry W. Farnam, of Yale University, by John Koren, with the coöperation of the representatives of thirty-three charity organization societies, sixty almshouses, and seventeen prisons and reformatories.

"4. Substitutes for the Saloon. An investigation made under the direction of Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University; Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, of New York; and Prof. W. M. Sloane, of Columbia University, by Raymond Calkins, with the coöperation of many teachers, students, settlement workers, and other investigators.

"5. The Liquor Problem. A summary of investigations conducted by the Committee of Fifty 1893-1903. Prepared for the Committee by John S. Billings, Charles W. Eliot, Henry W. Farnam, Jacob L. Greene, and Francis G. Peabody."

These books represent the only earnest, sane and liberal attempt ever made in this country to examine the liquor problem in all its bearings. It is unlikely that any inquiry of equal value and comprehensiveness will be attempted for years to come.

The Committee of Fifty, it should be said, are not always infallible and not invariably free from bias or prejudice; but their work, as a whole, remains a model for similar investigations.

Blue Laws.

STERN IMPOSITION OF LATTER HAS ALWAYS HAD ITS REACTION.

If anyone is sighing for the freedom of the good old days (says the *Washington Post*) he may find a sharp reminder of their limitations in that respect in the report that the Connecticut Legislature has just repealed one of the "blue laws" that has been on the statute books of that Commonwealth since the year of grace 1722. It referred to the observance of Sunday, and imposed the most rigid restrictions upon secular activity on the Lord's Day.

It has been replaced by a new bill defining Sunday, that allows such pursuits and sports as are "for the general welfare of the community." Ardent advocates of the national game are strong in their insistence that baseball comes within the proper interpretation of this new law.

Those who hold that good and evil are relative terms will find much to support their arguments when the things then put under the ban are compared with the privileges now readily allowed by the most strait-laced among those who still demand tithes of rue and mint and cummin. As against those early settlers, the most legal observer of to-day would appear a common roysterer.

They were a solemn people, much given to the making of laws. Hell to them was a very real place, and the devil lurked in a laugh. A young woman was threatened with being sent out of the country as a common vagabond because she smiled in church. Any

thought about clothes was a sign of worldliness, and whalebones in the bodice were an abomination unto the Lord. An old woman, half blind with age, entertained a clergyman. When he was about to depart, she felt of his band; finding it stiffened with starch, she reproved him sharply, and feared God would not prosper his journey.

Profane cursing and swearing was fined ten shillings; and, if there were more than one oath at a time, 20 shillings. Bad days, indeed, for such as old Sowberry Hagan, who, it was said, could beat Huck Finn's pap at the art of forceful expression. Idle people and tobacco-takers were brought at once before the magistrate for punishment. Any person who walked in the streets or fields on the Sabbath was fined 10 shillings.

Various reasons have been assigned for the severity of the old Puritan laws. Perhaps the best explanation is found in the principle known as human nature. These men had fled from persecution; they had suffered for righteousness' sake at the hands of godless ones much given to oaths and fine clothes. Small wonder they should have coupled the two, or that they should have persecuted in turn. Further proof that old human nature was at work is found in the fact that the pillory, which was soon set up, was seldom without an occupant. Also that it was better even then to do one's courting first hand than by proxy, as bold Miles Standish discovered to his cost when the fair Priscilla would have none of such wooing.

Quite as natural, too, that in course of time the pendulum should have swung full the other way. The section that once discoursed on such subtle theological problems as how many souls of the wicked could be placed in a mustard seed now leads the way in the higher thought.

Phariseeism, with its literal observances, is but the opposite pole of the sadduceeism that recognizes neither angel nor spirit. The stern imposition of the letter of the law has always had its reaction. It is hard to keep the golden mean, and the rigorous prohibition laws of the present, like the old blue laws, will find their way to the ash-heap.

The laws now on the statute books of most States are sufficient for the proper regulation of the liquor traffic, but in many instances these laws have not been enforced, have been winked at, or have been enforced in a haphazard manner. Consequently, new legislation is the almost universal cry, but to my mind, this fever for new legislation, however honestly it may be seeking to remedy the evil, far overshoots the mark.—BISHOP LILLIS, OF KANSAS.

Religious Status of the States.

FIGURES WHICH PROVE THAT PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROMOTE CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. George Muller, of Philadelphia, the well-known publicist, declares that prohibition is not a promoter of piety, and goes on to sustain his position as follows:

For the first time in the history of the government there has been prepared a full report of denominational religious statistics for the United States.

The complete report is being printed, but for advance information the Census Department has issued a bulletin (No. 103) from which we glean certain items that ought to illuminate the darkened understanding of our prohibition contemporaries, and take some of the kinks out of the crooked tongues of prohibition agitators.

We call attention to the fact that Kansas, which adopted prohibition in 1880, and Maine, which has been subject to statutory and Constitutional prohibition for over sixty years, give no evidence of the Christianizing effect of that policy.

Kansas belongs to the political division known as the North Central, and has the lowest percentage of church members in ratio to population of any of the twelve States in that division, or 28.4 per cent., the average for the twelve States being 37.3 per cent. The highest is Wisconsin with 44.3 per cent., and yet, "Wisconsin brews the beer that made Milwaukee famous."

There were only three prohibition States when this census was taken, and it may be well to note that North Dakota, one of these, in the same division with Kansas, had only 34.3 per cent. of her population in the churches, or the third lowest among the twelve States: the order being Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota.

In the East, Old Maine, the mother of this noxious political nostrum, has only 29.8 per cent. of her population holding membership in the churches, she being the lowest of the nine States comprising the North Atlantic Division. The average for these States is 44.1 per cent. Rhode Island is the highest in church membership.

The gist of the whole matter is that prohibition does not promote the evangelization of our people. If it did, Kansas and Maine should give indubitable proof.

Following is an extract from the table to which Mr. Muller refers:

PROPORTION OF POPULATION HOLDING MEMBERSHIP IN CHURCHES (UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORT OF CHURCH STATISTICS IN 1906).

State.	Population.	Church Membership.	Percent.
Continental United States.	84,246,252	32,936,445	39.1
North Atlantic Division..	23,388,682	10,306,946	44.1
Maine.....	714,494	212,988	29.8
New Hampshire.....	432,624	190,298	44.0
Vermont.....	350,373	147,223	42.0
Massachusetts.....	3,043,346	1,562,621	51.3
Rhode Island.....	490,387	264,712	54.0
Connecticut.....	1,005,716	502,560	50.0
New York.....	8,226,990	3,591,974	43.7
New Jersey.....	2,196,237	857,548	39.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,928,515	2,977,022	43.0
North Central Division....	28,628,813	10,689,212	37.3
Ohio.....	4,448,677	1,742,873	39.2
Indiana.....	2,710,898	938,405	34.6
Illinois.....	5,418,670	2,077,197	38.3
Michigan.....	2,584,533	982,479	38.0
Wisconsin.....	2,260,930	1,000,903	44.3
Minnesota.....	2,025,615	834,442	41.2
Iowa.....	2,205,690	788,667	35.8
Missouri.....	3,363,153	1,199,239	35.7
North Dakota.....	463,784	159,053	34.3
South Dakota.....	465,908	161,961	34.8
Nebraska.....	1,068,484	345,803	32.4
Kansas.....	1,612,471	458,190	28.4

THE SUMMING UP.

Mankind in its saner, better moods, has always welcomed and blessed anything that tended to increase the general stock of cheerfulness and well-being. True, there have been periods when, possessed by a harsh religious conception, it put innocent diversion under the ban, slew or persecuted its real benefactors and preferred the house of mourning to the house of mirth. But such aberrations have never lasted long and they must be regarded as exceptional in the history of every people. The pendulum has never failed to swing back: from the gloomiest excesses of fanatical repression; the human spirit has constantly reacted with fresh joyousness; there has never been forged an efficient fetter for the mind.

If it were necessary to plead any justification of temperate indulgence in wine and the fermented liquors—which we by no means concede—we might rest our case with this incontrovertible proposition: that no other agent in the world so effectively promotes the social virtues both in the individual and the community; no other so largely contributes to the common stock of well-being and happiness.

Hence, temperate indulgence is justly entitled to rank with the unquestioned blessings of mankind, and we have shown that it has been so esteemed in some of the most fortunate periods of history and by the foremost thinkers and teachers of all ages. It is commended to us by the highest warrant—by Apostolic lips and by the sacred sanction of Him whose

simple word changed water into wine at the feast of Cana. It is affirmed by the voice of human experience and the sure promptings of the heart. The sum of all this concurrent testimony is that wine should be accepted as a precious gift of God; to be used and not abused, like any other Divine bounty, according to the need of man.

That there is such a need of the fortifying and consoling spirit of wine, what sane man will deny? The human lot has not changed essentially since these words were penned by the Inspired writer:

"Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble.

"He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

There is doubtless more happiness in the world than ever before; the sentiment of human brotherhood widens and strengthens with every age, the earth is increasingly a better place for the children of men. But this amelioration, though sure, is yet slow—it is only by looking back and contrasting the past with the present that we may affirm the steady advance. The Golden Age of the poets and dreamers is yet unrealized; men still walk with doubtful steps, proving every inch of the way; the portions of joy and sorrow are ever unequal; the earth is still a scene of universal struggle in which the sacrifice of the weak proceeds without end, a place of hard probation for the strongest, a vale of tears. Complete happiness yet remains a dream—the ideal toward which humanity has slowly climbed up out of the fear-painted shadows of the past; toward which it is perhaps ever destined to strive in vain.

He is blind indeed who cannot see the part of a true philosophy here.

Since it is written that men may not expect to be entirely happy in this life, they will do wisely to take the best that the common lot offers; they will not refuse, in a journey which no human foot has ever pressed without hardship and sorrow, a staff for the hand and a cordial for the heart.

This staff, this cordial is the blessing of temperate indulgence.

While human nature remains as at present constituted, we must expect to see drunkards and gluttons, but happily the number of these is constantly diminishing, with the advance of reason and knowledge and the ever wider diffusion of the lessons of moderation. Men are learning more and more to partake with seemliness and temperance at the banquet of life. In our day there are few repetitions of the saturnalia of old. The difference between him that eateth and drinketh to live and him that eateth and drinketh to die, is ever more marked. Appetite is being more and more subordinated to the nobler faculties of man.

This great change for the better in the habits of the people, this general perception and observance of the laws of true temperance, which is in a large degree peculiar to our own time—is to be ascribed chiefly to the greatly increased use of the mild fermented beverages, lager beer, ale and wine.

THE END.